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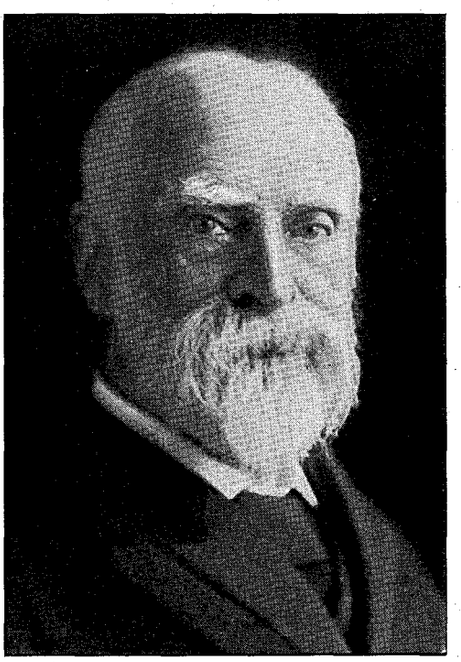
TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

THE BRYCE REPORT ON GERMAN ATROCITIES

BECAUSE THE AMERICAN people have had an object-lesson in the torpedoing of the *Lusitania*, and because, as the New York *Herald* remarks, "they know James Bryce," the Bryce Commission's report on alleged German atrocities in Belgium and northern France has attracted far more attention in the American press, and has won, apparently, a far wider credence than did the somewhat similar reports previously issued by France and Belgium. "The Bryce report has sharply directed the attention of civilized humanity to Germany's manner of conducting her warfare," says the New Haven *Journal-Courier*, and the Boston *Herald*, until now rather skeptical of the many stories of atrocities with which the press have been deluged since the war began, is convinced that "all dispute as to the character of the German conquest of Belgium may now be laid aside." "A civilized and neutral world, recalling what it knew of Germany and Germans, found it impossible to believe that the things reported in Belgium represented German deliberate and reasoned policy," remarks the New York *Tribune*, "but all such incredulity, so far as the United States is concerned, sank with the *Lusitania*." Before bringing in a final verdict, however, the New York *Evening Mail* calls for a further investigation by an international commission. "The honor of humanity itself and the credit of the faith of Christendom," exclaims *The Evening Mail*, "demand that either these terrible charges shall be disproved, or that the men guilty of the committing, ordering, or permitting the outrages shall be held up, on the fullest authority, to the scourging scorn of the whole world." "The testimony of the Bryce Commission is such that general denials from the German side are no longer sufficient," says the New York *Globe*, which hopes that "Germany will never have applied against her civilians the rules that her soldiers applied in Belgium."



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VISCOUNT BRYCE,

Head of the British Commission of legal experts and publicists who find the German military authorities guilty of a deliberate policy of organized massacre, incendiarism, and terrorism in Belgium. "If there is a man in the entire British Empire whom the people of this nation are prepared to believe implicitly, it is James Bryce," says the St. Louis *Republic*.

The British Commission, which carried on its investigation independently of the French and Belgian commissions, based its conclusions on the depositions of more than 1,200 eye-witnesses of the incidents described, and upon the corroboratory evidence found in diaries kept by German soldiers. The personnel of the Commission is as follows: Viscount Bryce, author of "The American Commonwealth," and from 1907 to 1912 British Ambassador at Washington; Sir Frederick Pollock, Sir Edward Clarke, Sir Alfred Hopkinson, and Sir Kenelm E. Digby, all eminent in the domain of English law; Herbert A. L. Fisher, historian and economist; and Harold Cox, editor of *The Edinburgh Review*. These highly trained men, "bound," as the New York *Sun* remarks, "by their education, pursuits, experience, and habits of mind to seek and know facts," confess that they began their work "with doubts whether a positive result would be obtained." But after five months of investigation they are convinced that in the early weeks of the war "murder, lust, and pillage prevailed over many parts of Belgium on a scale unparalleled in any war between civilized nations during the last three centuries," and they find the following conclusions "definitely established by the evidence":

"(1) That there were in many parts of Belgium deliberate and systematically organized massacres of the civil

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population, accompanied by many isolated murders and other outrages.

"(2) That in the conduct of the war generally innocent civilians, both men and women, were murdered in large numbers, women violated, and children murdered.

"(3) That looting, house-burning, and the wanton destruction of property were ordered and countenanced by the officers of the German Army, that elaborate provision had been made for systematic incendiarism at the very outbreak of the war, and that the burning and destruction were frequently where no military necessity could be alleged, being indeed part of a system of general terrorization.

"(4) That the rules and usages of war were frequently broken, particularly by the using of civilians, including women and children, as a shield for advancing forces exposed to fire, to a less degree by killing the wounded and prisoners, and in the frequent abuse of the Red Cross and the white flag."

The report is careful to distinguish between two classes of outrages—those committed by individual soldiers on their own initiative and those committed under orders. It is upon the latter that the interest of the world focuses, since they afford, if true, an appalling commentary upon German militarism. The purpose of these systematic excesses, the Commission finds, was "to strike terror into the civil population and dishearten the Belgian troops, so as to crush down resistance and extinguish the very spirit of self-defense." The Commission finds:

"The evidence shows that the killing of non-combatants was carried out to an extent for which no previous war between nations claiming to be civilized (for such cases as the atrocities perpetrated by the Turks on the Bulgarian Christians in 1876, and on the Armenian Christians in 1895 and 1896, do not belong to that category) furnishes any precedent. That this killing was done as part of a deliberate plan is clear from the facts hereinbefore set forth regarding Louvain, Aerschot, Dinant, and other towns. The killing was done under orders in each place. It began at a certain fixt date. Some of the officers who carried out the work did it reluctantly, and said they were obeying directions from their chiefs. The same remarks apply to the destruction of property. House-burning was part of the program, and villages, even large parts of a city, were given to the flames as part of the terrorizing policy.

"Citizens of neutral States who visited Belgium in December and January report that the German authorities do not deny that non-combatants were systematically killed in large numbers during the first weeks of the invasion, and this, so far as we know, has never been officially denied. If it were denied, the flight and continued voluntary exile of thousands of Belgian refugees would go far to contradict a denial, for there is no historical parallel in modern times for the flight of a large part of a nation before an invader.

"The German Government have, however, sought to justify their severities on the grounds of military necessity and have excused them as retaliation for cases in which civilians fired on German troops. There may have been cases in which such firing occurred, but no proof has ever been given, or, to our knowledge, attempted to be given, of such cases, nor of the stories of shocking outrages perpetrated by Belgian men and women on German soldiers."

Of the theory behind this amazing program, the Commission goes on to say:

THE IRON CROSS.

—Thomas in *London Opinion*.

"In the minds of Prussian officers war seems to have become a sort of sacred mission, one of the highest functions of the omnipotent State, which is itself as much an army as a State. Ordinary morality and the ordinary sentiment of pity vanish in its presence, superseded by a new standard which justifies to the soldier every means that can conduce to success, however shocking to a natural sense of justice and humanity, however revolting to his own feelings. The spirit of war is deified. Obedience to the State and its war-lord leaves no room for any other duty or feeling. Cruelty becomes legitimate when it promises victory. Proclaimed by the heads of the Army, this doctrine would seem to have permeated the officers and affected even the private soldiers, leading them to justify the killing of non-combatants as an act of war, and so accustoming them to slaughter that even women and children become at last the victims. It can not be supposed to be a national doctrine, for it neither springs from nor reflects the mind and feelings of the German people as they have heretofore been known to other nations. It is specifically military doctrine, the outcome of a theory held by a ruling caste who have brooded and thought, written and talked and dreamed about war until they have fallen under its obsession and been hypnotized by its spirit.

"The doctrine is plainly set forth in the German official monograph on the usages of war on land, issued under the direction of the German Staff. This book is pervaded throughout by the view that whatever military needs suggest becomes thereby lawful, and upon this principle, as the diaries show, the German officers acted. If this explanation be the true one, the mystery is solved, and that which seemed scarcely credible becomes more intelligible, tho not less pernicious. This is not the only case that history records in which a false theory, disguising itself as loyalty to a State or to a Church, has perverted the conception of duty and become a source of danger to the world."

Some of the outrages in the smaller villages were of a character so shocking that the Commission refuses to believe that they were "contemplated or prescribed by the responsible commanders of the troops by whom they were committed," but explains them by the remark that "when once troops have been encouraged in a career of terrorism, the more savage and brutal natures, of whom there are some in every large army, are liable to run to wild excess, more particularly in those regions where they are least subject to observation and control." Moreover—

"It is to be noticed that cases occur in the depositions in which humane acts by individual officers and soldiers are mentioned, or in which officers are said to have exprest regret at being obliged to carry out orders for cruel action against the civilians. Similarly, we find entries in diaries which reveal a genuine pity for the population and disgust at the conduct of the Army."

These extracts give in general terms the story which is also told in heartrending detail in the report. Some idea of the horrors that it describes may be gathered from the following passage, which should be skipt by those who wish to spare their feelings. If the topic were less vital, we should omit it, but the importance of the subject transcends sentimental considerations:

"In Malines many bodies were seen. One witness saw a German soldier cut a woman's breast after he had murdered her, and saw many other dead bodies of women in the street.

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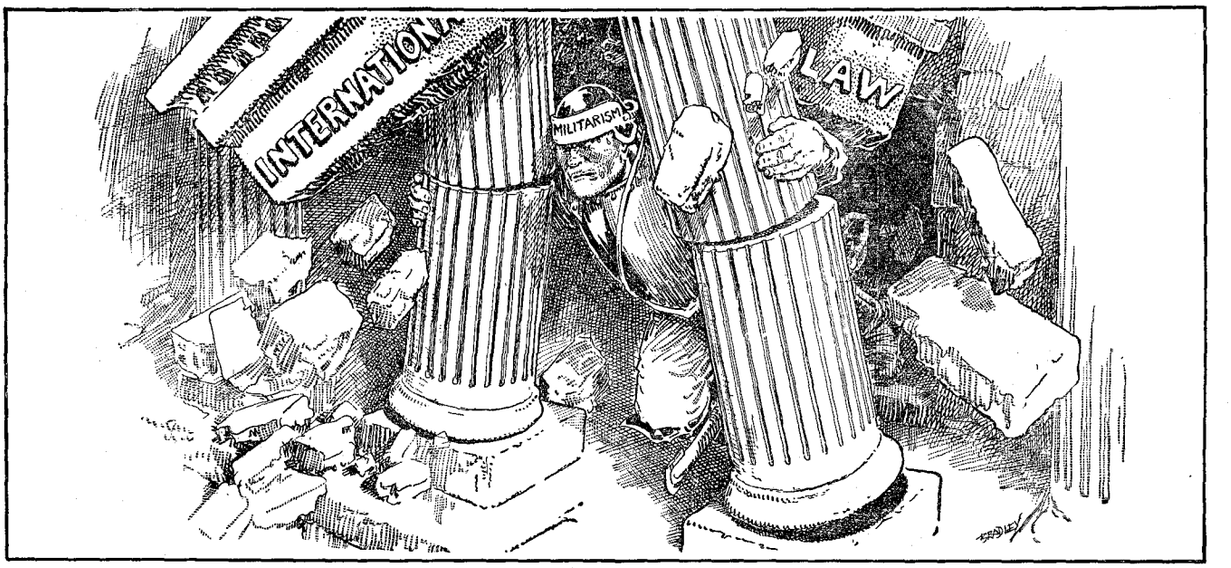

HE SHOULD BE WARNED BY SAMSON'S FATE.

—Bradley in the Chicago *Daily News.*

Two young women were lying in the back-yard of a house. One had her breasts cut off, the other had been stabbed. A young man had been hacked with a bayonet until his entrails protruded. He also had his hands joined in the attitude of prayer. In Sempst the corpse of a man with his legs cut off, who was partly bound, was seen by a witness, who also saw a girl of seventeen drest only in chemise and in great distress. She alleged that she herself and other girls had been dragged into a field, stript naked, and violated, and that some of them had been killed with a bayonet. At Elewyt a man's naked body was tied up to a ring in the wall in the back-yard of a house. He was dead, and his corpse was mutilated in a manner too horrible to record. A woman's naked body was also found in a stable abutting on the same back-yard. At Haescht a child of three with its stomach cut open by a bayonet was lying near a house."

"Almost as damning as the Bryce report," in the opinion of the Springfield *Republican*, is the following statement published in a semiofficial German paper, the *Kölnische Zeitung:*

"We all made one fundamental principle clear: for the fault of the individual the community to which he belonged must suffer. The village in which our troops had been shot at by the civilian population was burned down. If the culprit was not discovered, a few representatives were taken out of the general population and shot. Women and children were not touched, except when they were found with weapons in their hands.

"This principle may seem hard and cruel—it has been developed from the customs of modern and ancient war history, and, as far as it can be spoken of at all, recognized. It is also justified by the theory of setting an awful example ('Abschrecken'). The innocent must suffer with the guilty; and when the latter can not be found, they must suffer for the guilty. . . . . .

"War is no drawing-room game: war is hell-fire. He who sticks his finger into it will burn his hand, his soul, and his life. The poor, confused, misled Belgian nation has been sacrificed to this fate."

"That is how Germany makes war," comments *The Republican*. The authorities responsible for the program of "frightfulness" in Belgium, remarks the Washington *Herald*, are "the same authorities who sank the *Lusitania* and murdered 115 Americans because England interfered with her commerce, and because they doubted America's neutrality." "No denunciation could add to the force of this plain tale," says the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, and the Waterbury *Republican* remarks: "The work done in some parts of Belgium proves that civilized people are not fit to make war upon one another." As a result of this "tale of systematic butchery, of remorseless and calculated terrorism," and of the "*Lusitania* horror," remarks the New York *Evening Post*, Germany "stands now branded with a mark of infamy such as in our time has not been stamped upon the face of any people." "The last hope that German atrocities in Belgium might have been exaggerated is dissipated by Viscount Bryce's report," says the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, and the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* thinks that the word of the Commission "will be accepted by Americans as final."

At the same time many papers, like the Boston *Globe*, remind us that the report is "not a verdict," but "a partizan statement, full of partizan, tho strong, evidence." Herman Ridder, in the *New Yorker Staats-Zeitung*, dismisses the report as "a rehash of stories long since twice told and long ago disproved."

Still other papers point out that the Bryce report, if true, is damning to German militarism, but not to the German people. Thus the St. Louis *Republic* remarks: "There is abundant evidence that the German private and non-commissioned officer regarded this policy of 'frightfulness' exactly as American privates, corporals, and sergeants would have regarded it, and that only the cast-iron discipline of the German military machine forced them to become the unwilling instruments of it." The incongruity between these alleged atrocities and what we know of the German character is further emphasized by another St. Louis paper, *The Star*, which says:

"It is difficult to reconcile these brutal methods of making war with the kindly heart we so well know lies in the breast of the individual German. The German who shoots down civilians, burns villages, executes hostages, drops bombs upon sleeping towns far from the scene of war, and blows up ships loaded with non-combatant men, women, and children is a different man from the German of peace, industry, and home love.

"What makes the difference? An education, from the cradle to the grave, through three generations of Prussian militarism—a complete surrender of the individual body, mind, and conscience to the State, ruled solely by the military thought."

"Germans everywhere," says the Indianapolis *News*, "should realize the danger to their national character from a continued subordination to the military caste, which is alone responsible for whatever wrong was done in Belgium." The Bryce report, says the Newark *News*, "brings Prussian militarism before the bar as that militarism never has been brought before"; and in the Nashville *News-Leader* we read:

"The Kaiser himself, the Crown Prince, the high admiral, the general staff, and the army commanders—these are the real criminals. Humanity will never be satisfied, and justice will never be done, until these men, stript of their honors and their dignity, stand in the common dock of international crime and receive the sentence they deserve for the murder of non-combatants, the ravishing of women, and the mutilation of children."

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USING "GANGS" IN LABOR'S WARS

BENJAMIN FEIN, better known in the New York underworld as "Dopey Benny," believing himself "double-crossed" by his employers, takes the authorities into his confidence with regard to certain details of his highly successful career as a "gunman." Newspaper editors, some of them hundreds of miles from New York, find the confession sadly familiar in its revelations. "Benny's" stories of jobs done for labor leaders they consider worthy the serious attention of any one who wishes to understand present-day industrial warfare in all its phases, and especially worthy the notice of the Federal Industrial Relations Commission. But the chief benefit resulting from the confessions, in the opinion of the Washington *Post* and others, will be the wholesale round-up of hardened offenders and the consequent demoralization of gang organization. New York papers, while not overconfident, rejoice in an exposure of gang methods which should enable the police to go far in eliminating the evil. Already, thirty-four gangsters and labor leaders, it is noted, have been indicted and will go on trial next month. Other arrests have been made, and more indictments are looked for. The Police Commissioner and the Assistant District Attorney in charge of the investigation are credited by the New York *Sun* with a belief that—

"The result of the disclosures will end forever the alliance between union men and gangmen in this city, and will go far to wipe out the existing gangs. They do not hold the optimistic view that there will be no more gang crime, but with the leaders or big men in every gang in town, except one, in jail, they think it will be some time before such organizations again become the force for evil they have been in the past."

So far, only this one connection has been touched on, and the task of investigation and prosecution may, it is thought, take two years. Charges of alliances with employers and with ward politicians will also be taken up, it is promised. The Police Department and the District Attorney's office, says the New York *Journal of Commerce* editorially,

"Have found that certain labor-unions, especially on the East Side, have been addicted to the practise of hiring the leaders of gangs within certain districts to administer punishment by assault, using members of their gang for the purpose. In the case of the garment-workers' strike it is said that these gangsters were employed to beat non-union men who sought or accepted employment in the shops, or union men who refused to obey orders and remained at work or returned under stress of want. Even women did not escape this lawless punishment, and in some cases women were hired and liberally paid to administer it. It often resulted in permanently maiming the victims and sometimes in death."

The first labor arrests were confined to the Cloak and Suit and Bakers' unions, but, according to the New York *World*, nearly every Hebrew trade-union is under investigation. *The World* is careful to point out that "the rule of violence appears to have been confined to one or two locals, the general governors of the bodies being opposed to such methods"; and that "thousands of honest workmen were intimidated and made the apparent sponsors for criminal acts which really they abhorred."

Most of the arrested labor leaders, firmly declares the Secretary of the United Hebrew Trades, "are absolutely innocent. If there was any violence it was in self-defense and in an effort to defend girls against thugs." Even more emphatic is the Secretary of the International Ladies' Ga ment Workers' Union, who denounces the prosecution as "a straight drive at the unions that have brought a little order out of chaos in the needlework trades." And the Secretary of the New York Central Federated Union emphatically supports the prosecuted leaders. The New York *Times* quotes him as saying that "the arrest of the East Side leaders is just one link in the chain being forged by the employers to drive labor back into the slavery from which the unions have, in part, raised it up."

Here, says the Newark *News*, impartially, "is a lesson that cuts both ways, hitting alike the master and the man." It confronts the "subsidized loyalties" of the "Dopey Benny" gangsters with the "gunmen guards" of the New Jersey fertilizer industries and the coal-operating companies of Colorado and West Virginia. And it quotes as follows from Police Commissioner Woods's recent testimony before the Federal Industrial Relations Commission with respect to the New York confessions and indictments:

"This investigation has shown a large employment of gunmen by strikers, and a somewhat less employment of them by employers when involved in labor-disputes. The employers usually get them by going to private-detective agencies that have a number of gangsters at their command."

The most important single aid in the New York investigation was the confession of "Dopey Benny," "the gang boss of the East Side," tho his story is said to be but a small part of the evidence that has been accumulated. "The lurid fiction that has been written in great quantities about New York gangdom contains nothing more amazing" than this supposedly true confession, comments the Savannah *News*. We quote in part District-Attorney Perkins's condensed version of it as it appears in the New York *Times:*

"Why I am called Dopey Benny I don't know, as I never have used dope. I got the title as a nickname years ago. My first job as a gangster for hire was to go to a shop and beat up some workmen there. The man that employed me, a union official, offered to pay me $100 for my work amd $10 for each of the men I hired. I planned the job and then told my employer that it would take more men than he figured on and I would not touch it under $600. I said I would provide everything necessary to put it across for $600. He agreed. I got my men together, divided them into squads, and passed out pieces of gas-pipe and clubs to them. We met the workmen we were after as they came from work and beat them up. I didn't want to mix up in the work myself then and I kept out of it, but I was where I could watch my men work. The man who employed me said he liked the job fine, and paid me $500 as a bonus. That started me at my work.

"I was always busy after that, as I got a reputation for doing a good job. A man who had somebody in view whom he wanted beaten up would take me where I could see him. I would then wait at a place I knew the man would come to, and I would beat him up.

"I did a job in Brooklyn, smashing up a factory, and somebody smashed my nose with an ink-well. I got $150 for doing the job and $30 to pay for having my nose fixt up. In January, 1914, I was convicted of assault and got five years in State prison, but good lawyers were hired for me, and the decision was reversed in the higher courts and I got out. All the time I spent in prison I was kept on the pay-roll at $25 a week.

"I went back to Brooklyn under orders to do the best job I ever had done—to smash everything in the place and beat everybody up. I watched my men go inside, and then I went to a street stand and bought a package of cigarets. I heard an awful din and saw people jumping out of the windows and screaming on the fire-escapes. I just kept on smoking a cigaret as the people ran by me, revolver-shots from my men popping out to keep them on the run. I went to a corner drug-store and telephoned my employer that everything was O. K. He told me afterward it was the best job he ever saw done.

"My employer warned me never to take the elevator on going upstairs to do a job in a loft-building, as the elevator man might be able to identify me and testify against me. My men went up in a loft and cleaned it out, and I was watching from across the street. I saw a man we were after who got so scared he jumped out of the second-story window and lit right on top of a woman who was sitting on the stoop on the ground floor. I got arrested in 1913, but I jumped my bail, as I heard Magistrate Appleton was going to send me away for six months to the workhouse. I stayed away all summer, and when I came back and surrendered I was fined $5 and let off.

"I never told anything about my employers and who they were until they 'double-crossed' me at the time of my arrest by not getting bail for me. I made up my mind that with me risking my neck all the time, for double-crossing me I would tell the District Attorney everything I knew about them."

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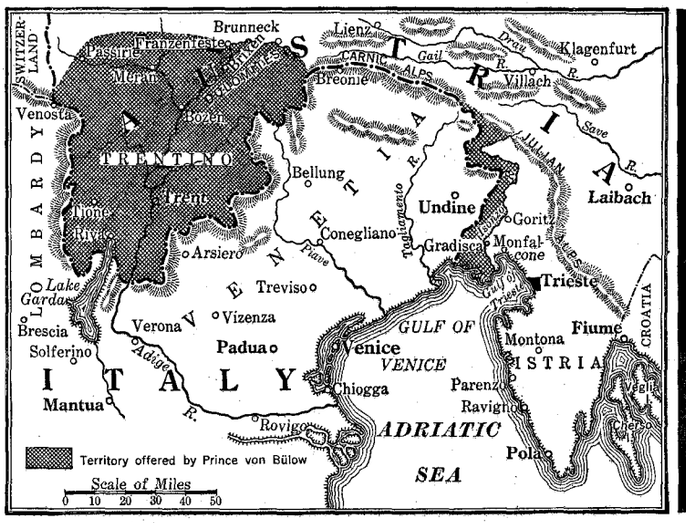

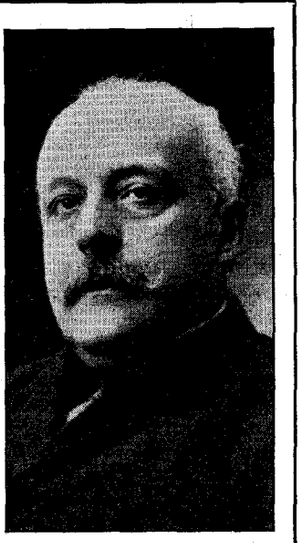

THE PEACE LEADER WHO FAILED. TERRITORY OFFERED TO ITALY AS THE PRICE OF PEACE. THE WAR LEADER WHO WON.

Ex-Premier Giollitti, on the reader's left, is said to have been the dominant figure in Italian politics, whether in or out of office, for the past fifteen years. An effort to have him supersede Premier Salandra (on the reader's right) and form a peace Cabinet resulted in riotous protests from the populace and the triumph of the war party. The shaded portions on the map indicate approximately the Austrian territory offered by Germany to keep Italy out of the war, as outlined to the Reichstag by Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg. This offer also included the establishment of Italian sovereignty over Avlona, a seaport of Albania, and a promise to make Trieste "an imperial free city."

ITALY'S ENTRANCE

ITALY'S FINAL DECISION to draw the sword against her former allies is characterized by the New York *Evening Sun* as "the decisive event of the war," and is welcomed by a number of American papers as certain to shorten the conflict. But there are other observers who argue that despite her mobilized army of more than a million and a half men and her efficient battle-fleet of nearly 200 vessels, she will be fully occupied, for a time at least, in defending her own territory from invasion. On the other hand, it is pointed out that Roumania is almost certain to follow Italy's lead, and that other neutral countries, including Greece, may reasonably be expected to fall in line. The total war strength of Italy's army, according to dispatches from Rome, is 3,330,202 men of all ranks, of whom 1,700,000 are reported mobilized. This impressive total, we are told, is made up as follows: The standing army, 248,111 men; the mobile militia, 320,170; the territorial militia, 2,275,631; and the reserves on unlimited leave, 486,290. These comprise thirty-two artillery regiments and an aviation corps of sixty companies with more than 400 aeroplanes ready for immediate use. Her fleet consists of fifteen battleships, of which seven are of the dreadnought type; twenty-four cruisers, of the first, second, and third class; five gunboats; forty-six destroyers; seventy-five torpedo-boats; and twenty submarines.

Besides creating, as the Providence *Journal* remarks, "a third Teutonic battle-front to which an immense amount of military attention must be given by the Kaiser and his friends," Italy's entrance, predicts the New York *Journal of Commerce*, "will hasten the final departure of the Turk from Europe." Germany, Austria, and Turkey, remarks the New York *Herald*, "are practically surrounded by foes except on the southern Austrian frontier," and, despite the great victories recently achieved by the Teutonic arms in Galicia, "it is asserted that only one Russian army has been crippled, while there are fourteen Russian armies yet to be dealt with." Moreover, says *The Herald:*

"It is all very well for those who admire the German rapidity of movement to predict that the Teuton will be in Milan a few days after war is declared. It will answer for flippant reading to say that the Austrian fleet is ready to bombard Venice. But Italy has 1,600,000 men ready to take the offensive on the Italian-Austrian frontier, and the Italian fleet is the fourth in point of strength in Europe and must be reckoned with before Venice can be in danger. The advent of Italy in the war means that Germany and Austria have still another essential to attain, and a very formidable one. They must rout the Italian Army and the Italian Navy. Thus their efforts and resources are scattered in an additional direction."

By virtually completing the circle of enemies around the Austro-German area, notes the Boston *News Bureau*, Italy greatly intensifies Germany's problem of importing supplies, for "through Italy," says a correspondent recently returned from Germany, "Germany has had access to neutral sources of supply of the raw materials needed in many of her industries."

A careful analysis of the situation leads the New York *Tribune* to believe that "Italy's main work will be defensive in the north of her own territory and aggressive mainly in Turkey." The *Tribune's* reasons for predicting that Italy "will not be able to take up the road to Vienna or Budapest with the opening of hostilities," but "will have for many weeks to consider the defense of Verona, of Milan, and of her Venetian province," are thus set forth:

"Look at any map of northern Italy and it will be seen that the Austrian Tyrol projects into Italian territory like a gigantic peninsula. It is more than this; it is, in fact, a fortified and mountain-protected funnel, down which in the Valley of the Adige run a railroad and a highway from the north to the very heart of northern Italy. Down this funnel, flank and rear protected by the fortified mountain, not Austria alone, but Germany can pour their masses. . . . . .

"Austria has kept her hand on the slopes and hills which, in fact, command the gates of Italy. For precisely the same reason that the Russians could not begin the war on the Posen frontier, Italy can not push a great army far to the east of Verona on the Isonzo while the Austrian Tyrol is untaken.

"On the other hand, could the Germans, drawing from Galicia some of the victorious corps now pursuing the fleeing Russians, concentrating their heavy artillery, burst out of the Adige Valley into the plain and take Verona and the northern bank of the Mincio, they could stretch their front east to the Adriatic, bottle up all Italian troops in Venetia, occupy a line infinitely stronger than they hold in northern France, and leave it to the Italians to wear themselves out fighting on their own, not Austrian, soil.

"More than this, by crossing a corner of the territory of Switzerland on the upper Engadine they might pour troops into the plains about Milan. For the moment Russia has been disposed of. It will be weeks before she can recover herself for a new offensive. German military theory calls for opening a war with a crushing blow. She has the troops, and the Italian situation calls for a vigorous thrust.

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"It may be assumed that in dealing with Italy, Germany—and Germany will have to find most of the troops—will have no reason to spare either the lives or the cities of the Italians. We must expect that a successful offensive will mean the destruction of the treasures of art and architecture in Venetia and Lombardy which has already marked German advance in Belgium and France. Milan and Venice are henceforth under the shadow of the peril which has overtaken Reims and Louvain."

But even if Germany and Austria should merely remain on the defensive, *The Tribune* goes on to say, "Italy's task will still be colossal." For—

"Every point of military value in the broad circle of mountains from Lago di Garda through the Dolomites and the Julian Alps to Fiume has been heavily fortified in recent years. Remembering the campaigns in Belgium and France, where the country is almost a uniform plain, it is easy to understand what expenditure of time and effort will be necessary to clear roads and hack through mountains 9,000 feet high.

"On the north, Italy is, presumably, condemned to the defensive or to a slow and expensive offensive. Nor can her fleet, admirable as it is, be expected to accomplish much in the Adriatic, where the Austrian fleet lies behind the forts of Pola and Austrian submarines are active. Until these are removed, the possibility of landing a large expeditionary army in Istria or Dalmatia seems slight."

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SHE MUST BE PRESERVED FROM THE DELUGE.

—McCutcheon in the Chicago *Tribune.*

Admitting that Italy can make her weight felt in the struggle by sending troops to the Dardanelles and to the mainland of Asia Minor east of Rhodes, *The Tribune* concludes:

"In the end, the addition of a million—a million and a half with Roumania—new troops to the enemies of Germany must have a tremendous effect. It calls for new German corps to meet them. It must eventually thin the line in the west and call back the masses before Warsaw. But at the outset Italy has a difficult problem, and the world must not be surprized if the fighting begins by one more German drive. After delaying so long, too, Italy comes in at an unhappy moment for herself. What might her aid not have meant on the morning of the fall of Peremysl!"

Italy's reasons for entering the war are set forth at length in an official Green Book, and more concisely in Premier Salandra's speech submitting to the Italian Parliament "a bill to meet the eventual expenditures of a national war." Austria is accused of violating an article of the Triple Alliance when she invaded Servia without notifying Italy, and of bad faith in her subsequent negotiations. After referring to Italy's past sacrifices to the cause of peace, "despite Austria's efforts to crush out the undying Italian spirit in the 'unredeemed provinces,'" Premier Salandra said in part:

"The ultimatum which the Austro-Hungarian Empire addrest last July to Servia annulled at one blow the effects of a long-sustained effort by violating the pact which bound us to that State, violated the pact in form, for it omitted to conclude a preliminary agreement with us or even give us notification, and violated it also in substance, for it sought to disturb, to our detriment, the delicate system of territorial possessions and spheres of influence which had been set up in the Balkan Peninsula.

"But more than any particular point, it was the whole spirit of the treaty which was wronged, for by unloosing in the world a most terrible war, in direct contravention of our interests and sentiments, the balance which the Triple Alliance should have helped to assure was destroyed, and the problem of Italy's national integrity was virtually and irresistibly revived."

GERMAN-AMERICAN LOYALTY

THE CRISP STATEMENT that "There is no such country as German-America, and never will be," made by a German-American correspondent of the Chicago *Herald*, voices what the press are convinced is the spirit animating the mass of our citizens of German birth or descent. "The United States is united," declares the New York *Sun;* "Germany must give up the last of her illusions." If the Kaiser's Government "has been led to believe that American citizens of German blood will prove disloyal to the United States when put to the test," says the New York *Commercial* more explicitly, it will find itself grievously misinformed. In proof of the fact, it adds, "influential newspapers printed in German have already said all that is necessary." And the Chicago *Herald* is convinced from its own and other inquiries that "the great majority of our American fellow citizens of German blood" realize better than the editors "that this is no question between Great Britain and Germany, but one between the United States and Germany, and that their whole loyalty is to this country." The "hyphen has been removed," cries one editor; "torpedoed!" ejaculates another. The German-Americans are "back in the fold," proclaims the New York *Evening Post*, remembering previous criticism of the Administration's neutral policy—

"On all sides, Americans of German origin are expressing their unequivocal fidelity to American institutions and to the cause of this country, whithersoever it may lead them. Representative German-American organizations have hastened to affirm their unswerving loyalty. German newspapers, notably the *Staats-Zeitung* of this city, have declared their position without ambiguity. Expressions of fervent American patriotism have come from leading citizens of German blood in all parts of the country."

That "the real Americans of German birth or descent have met the test and chosen without doubt or delay," and that "no other American should withhold credit from them," is the conclusion of the New York *Times*, and similar appreciation and confidence are exprest by a number of important dailies, including the Boston *Transcript*, Chicago *Tribune*, St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* and *Republic*, and Baltimore *American*. "Of course," says *The Sentinel* in Milwaukee, "we are Americans all, and rowing the same way in the same boat when it comes to loyalty to our own country." Several editors are indignant that any "foolish" doubts should ever have been entertained as to the German-American attitude. "Taking them generation by generation, there are no stancher or more thorough Americans than those who come to the New World from Germany," we read in the Springfield *Republican;* "their case is tragic, but their loyalty is unswerving."

As a typical expression of German-American distress in this crisis we quote the Milwaukee *Abendpost's* declaration that

"We are under pressure of the most cruel situation which an American citizen of German extraction may have to face, that which has always appeared to us not only as the direst calamity that could befall us, but also as the most heinous crime that could be committed against civilization, but what has apparently at least become a possibility—a war between the two

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countries dearest and nearest to our hearts. On one side there is no sentiment more natural and more beautiful than the loving attachment to the country where our cradle stood. . . : On the other side, we are American citizens, who, under all conditions, have to conserve their loyalty to the great country of their adoption. . . . We can only express the most ardent hope that the German Government, while fully conserving its legitimate rights, may yet find in its answer the tone that will spare us the worst."

Another German daily of the Middle West, the St. Paul *Volks-Zeitung*, is "glad to see the President take such a strong stand for upholding the rights of American citizens. . . . Whatever the outcome, no matter how great the suffering and mental agony that German-Americans would undergo, there can be no question about their loyalty to the Stars and Stripes." In New York, the German *Herold* assures us that "the German-American press will surely prove in any crisis which our nation may befall that the emphasis in 'German-American' rests on 'American.'" And Mr. Herman Ridder, in a signed statement in the *Staats-Zeitung*, which has received favorable comment far and wide, speaks thus for German-Americans:

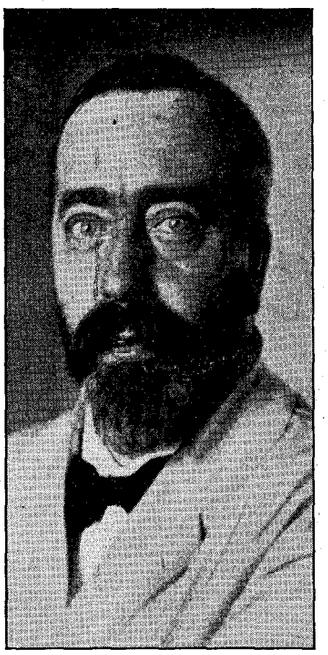
"They have fought to uphold the flag in the past and they will do so again, against any enemy whatsoever. They deserve the fruits of past loyalty until they have forfeited the right to claim them. There has never been but one flag under which the German-American has fought. There never can be but one flag under which he will ever fight. And that flag is the Stars and Stripes."

That Mr. Ridder and the editor of the St. Paul *Volks-Zeitung* know whereof they speak is evidenced by a perusal of the news columns of the daily papers for the last few days. After a canvass of German-Americans in New York, *The Tribune* said:

"Among German-Americans in general there can be no doubt of their choice if war should make it necessary for them to choose between the land of their fathers and the land of their choice. The call of the adopted country is the stronger, beyond a doubt. Many of them uphold in a measure the German cause. But, according to their testimony, America could count upon them in the hour of need."

After a similar extended canvass, the New York *Herald* asserts that if leaders of German extraction in the commercial, fraternal, and social circles of sons of the Fatherland could speak in a composite voice this one sentence would sum up their answer:

"If the United States and Germany make war against each other we will stand by the President, uphold the Stars and Stripes, and do our best to defeat the soldiers and ships of the Kaiser!"



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DR. DERNBURG,

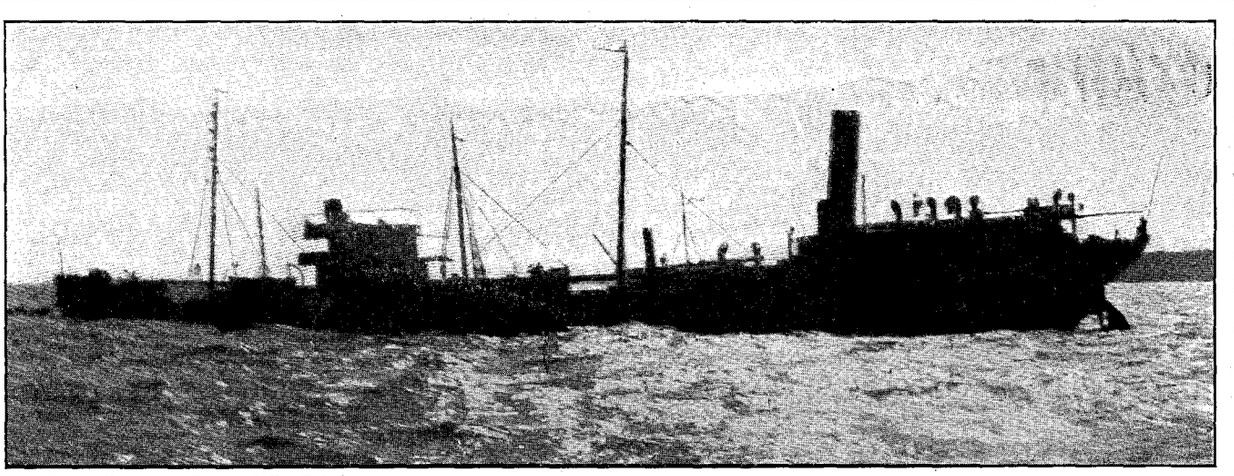
Our German "guest" whose acrid criticisms of American policy during the war have aroused resentment. His intimation that the *Lusitania* victims "committed suicide" has led many papers to suggest his departure, voluntary or otherwise.

In New Haven, Connecticut, the president of the local German-American Alliance asserts that ninety-nine out of every hundred Germans "will be ready to answer any call that may come to uphold the American flag." Mayor Blankenburg, of Philadelphia, who speaks with a noticeable German accent, evoked vigorous applause from four hundred German-American Masons when he said:

"We all love the country of our birth and we think with deepest love of those we left behind, but when we came to this country and took the oath of allegiance to become true citizens of this greatest Republic the world has ever known, we dedicated ourselves to our adopted country truly, as honestly and as fervently as those who were to the manner born."

Eight thousand Baltimore German-Americans pledged their loyalty to President Wilson in a resolution passed by the German Catholic Union of that city on May 16. In the national Capital a prominent German-American, a gun-inventor, says, as quoted in a New York *Tribune* dispatch, that in case of a war with Germany, "no men would be more loyal to the United States than the German-Americans. The Kaiser would be wonderfully left if he expected any support from them."

As we turn farther West, we find expressions of the same loyalty. "We are Americans first and last," is the word from a leading German-American of Cleveland. The "king" of Cincinnati's German shooting societies tells a New York *World* correspondent that he and his fellows "would aid this country in case of a war with Germany." Among representatives of the different classes making up Chicago's large German population, a New York *Herald* canvasser found "a distinct dissatisfaction with the attitude of the United States



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THE AMERICAN TANKER *GULFLIGHT*, AFTER BEING TORPEDOED BY A GERMAN SUBMARINE ON MAY 1.

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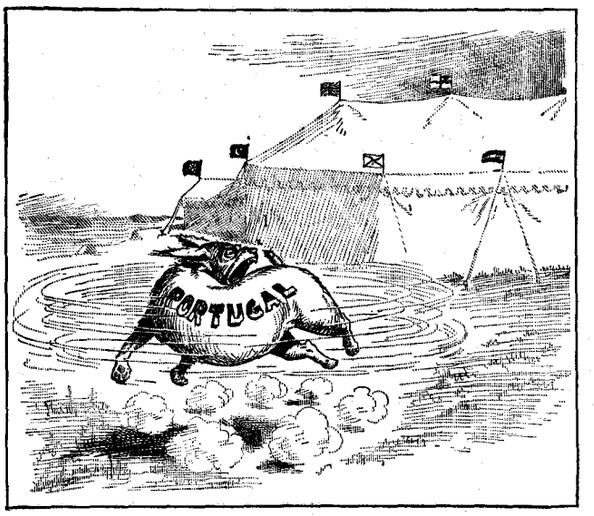
toward Germany, but a sharp and violent resentment toward any suggestion that they would be found under any flag but the Stars and Stripes if the die were cast for war."

In Milwaukee, called the "Munich of America," the same writer noticed three conspicuous facts regarding the Germans:

"They have a clinging affection for their Fatherland, which is marked in the native-born, but noticeably subordinated in others. They have an overwhelming affection for America which can not be shaken and which would inevitably lead them into the ranks of the American soldiery if a clash at arms should come between the two nations. The German-Americans do not like the hyphenated title, and want it understood they are just Americans."

As typical, we quote, as given in the *Herald* dispatch, the words of a man set down as a "radical" German, Mr. Emil von Schleinitz, editor of the *Germania Herold:*

"We are Germans, of course. I was an officer in the German Army. I have one hundred and twenty-five relatives now fighting for Germany. When people ask us, therefore, where we would stand in case of war between this country and Germany it is like asking a man where he would stand in his own household as between his wife and his mother. However, if war ever came between this country and Germany or any other country we would be American citizens, just as we were in the Civil War."



AT ANY OTHER TIME THIS MIGHT ATTRACT ATTENTION.
—Sykes in the Philadelphia *Evening Ledger.*

From Muscatine, Iowa, comes the eloquent appeal of Frederick S. Pentzer, who writes to the Chicago *Herald* calling upon his fellow German-Americans to rally round the Stars and Stripes:

"*No man can stand under two flags.* . . . We owe and will give strict allegiance to our flag and to our President. Otherwise we have no business here. . . . . .

"Then, thank God you are here and are an American citizen: the greatest and proudest title on earth; and forget this German-American business, for there is no such country as German-America, and never will be."

Similarly in a letter to the St. Louis *Republic*, Mr. Henry A. Kersting expresses what he believes to be the opinion of the members of the American Neutrality League. He asserts their loyalty to the flag and to the President. As he puts it:

"Germany is our mother; America is our bride. If our mother should be so unreasonable as to attempt to alienate us from our bride, we will turn a deaf ear to her and cling to our wife, as the Scriptures dictate."

To complete the country-wide expression of German-American loyalty, we note the declaration of a representative of the San Francisco German Schützen-Verein to the effect that, in case of trouble, all its members would be true to their country.

In considering this attitude of German-Americans, it must not be forgotten that they are almost unanimously convinced of the justice of Germany's cause as against the Allies, that many of them still disapprove of the Administration's neutrality program, that many find justification for the sinking of the *Lusitania*, and that not a few find something to criticize in the President's note to Germany. There are, too, those who flatly deny that thi is the time to "get behind" the President. Says Mr. Viereck in *The Fatherland:*

"It is, on the contrary, the time when all patriotic Americans must voice emphatically their disapproval of his policy, if they think that his policy is wrong. If, by our silence now, we permit the country to drift into war it will be too late to protest."

PORTUGAL'S LATEST REVOLUTION

LIVE EMBERS of the European conflagration borne on the wind to Portugal are the cause of the most recent blaze of revolution in that five-year-old Republic, according to some editorial observers. The conservatively democratic Pimenta de Castro Cabinet, which took office on January 28 last, was bombarded out of it on May 18, when naval rebels aboard the cruiser *Adamastor* shelled Lisbon from the River Tagus. That cabinet had made one of its first moves the sending of a small force to Angola, the Portuguese colony in West Africa. "Thus in a measure," as the Philadelphia *Record* points out, Portugal was committed "to armed intervention in the war on the side of the Allies." The policy accorded with the provisions of a treaty with Great Britain, this journal continues, "whereby the signatories agreed to make an exchange of defensive measures in the event that the African colonies of either party should be attacked." Dr. Affonso Costa, Premier preceding Pimenta de Castro, lost his office through failure to live up to the terms of this "scrap of paper"; and it is he who is generally accused of being the instigator of the naval uprising that results in the imprisonment of Pimenta de Castro and his supplanting by a more radical cabinet under João Chagas. Cooperation in the colonies with Great Britain was denounced by Dr. Costa, *The Record* tells us, "as a move in favor of the Royalists; ex-King Manuel, notwithstanding his marriage to a princess of the House of Hohenzollern, having openly espoused the cause of the Allies." But the declared purpose of the revolt, the same journal says, was "to restore 'genuine republican' institutions to the country" and oust the existing ministry because of its "monarchical tendencies" and "dictatorial" character. The Chagas Ministry begins at once the task of running the Government on new lines, altho Senhor Chagas himself is in convalescence from a bullet wound in the head, which at first was reported to have caused his death. On his way to Lisbon he was shot by Senator Freitas, a political opponent, who himself was immediately killed by a soldier on duty in the railway station where the attempt at assassination was made.

With many others the Brooklyn *Eagle* holds that there is no indication of "any renascence of monarchist sentiment" in the latest overturn of the Government at Lisbon; but the success of the rebels does mean that "republicanism, conservative but not reactionary, will suffer, and radicalism will profit by the change." Incidentally this journal calls attention to the fact that "Continental Portugal has a population about two-thirds that of the State of New York, but in Asia and Africa live three-quarters of the people who owe allegiance to Portugal's flag." To these colonials, we read, "a change in Lisbon means little" because "not even Braga ever sought to give them autonomy." *The Eagle* describes them as "the submerged three-quarters"; and turning its consideration then to Dr. Costa, reputed fomenter of the present revolt, it pictures him in the days of his premiership as being "identified with the sternest measures toward political prisoners, of whom hundreds were in custody, and with the bitterest enforcement of the anti-Roman-Catholic laws, which the first President, Theophile Braga, had forced upon the

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statute-books. According to the New York *Sun* the Monarchists count for little in Portugal, whatever their aspirations, because the country "seems to want a democratic form of government, but the people have had to put up with incompetency, corruption, and arbitrary methods in office." Moreover,

"Political feuds, as bitter and vengeful as those that make Spanish-American governments so unstable, have been characteristic of the republicans in Portugal. But the Portuguese politicans out of office, tho they frequently upset Cabinets, accept or tolerate President Arriaga. They seem to fear that his deposition would restore the Monarchy. Naval officers were responsible for the latest outbreak against a Cabinet which was appointed to deal with a dangerous situation growing out of the disaffection of army officers. These officers, and the people generally for that matter, have been opposed to the entrance of Portugal into the war; they even disapproved of the sending of two expeditions to Angola and Mozambique to defend those colonies against the Germans. The feeling in the Army and Navy has been that Portugal had everything to lose and nothing to gain by joining Great Britain and her allies in the field; that therefore Portugal should remain strictly neutral."

"The great need of the country," *The Sun* concludes, "is a statesman who at the same time is a man of resolution"; and this opinion is voiced also by the Philadelphia *Evening Ledger*, which calls President Arriaga "an incompetent visionary." Looking backward five years, the Philadelphia *Inquirer* is struck with rediscovery of the fact that "Portugal has had no peace since the present Republic was proclaimed"; and it asks us to remark that while at first the revolts "had a monarchical restoration for their object," more recently the republicans "have taken to quarreling among themselves." This journal then says that:

"So far as can be judged at this distance, Portugal is in a plight which somewhat resembles that of Mexico in this respect, that the least reputable and intelligent members of the community are the most active and influential in the direction of its public affairs, and that the successive crises through which the country has passed have failed to produce such a man as the emergency demands. It seems to be the fact that since the Monarchy was overthrown political power in Portugal has been chiefly exercised by secret societies, and especially by that particular secret society known as the Carbonari, which has made an odious record of bloodshed and violence and by whose adherents it is generally believed that the assassination of King Carlos and his eldest son was perpetrated."

That "improvement will have to be taught by troublesome experience" is the conclusion of the Boston *Herald*, which adds, "happily the Lusitanian Republic is young enough to learn." On the other hand, the Newark *News* finds the occasion apt for a warning to the Republic, if she has any interest in keeping a whole territorial skin. We read:

"The Portuguese colonies, vast and rich, must be included in the colonial schemes that preceded the war, and it is not beyond reason that they may be lost if the Republic proves weak and faltering. At the peace settlement Portugal will have a voice, and the adjustment of her internal affairs is of interest to others than the Portuguese themselves."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

THE German apology: "Sorry, but I'll do it again."—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

DERNBURG wants safe conduct on the high seas . . . for Dernburg.—*New York Evening Sun.*

THE President believes also that nations can be too proud not to fight.—*Philadelphia North American.*

WHATEVER comes in the shape of trouble, it will certainly not bear the "Made in America" label.—*Chicago Herald.*

MEXICO'S useful rôle was to give the United States the drill and exercise in forbearance that it needed.—*Chicago Daily News.*

NOW is the time for American citizens, one and all, to see America first, last, and all the time.—*Chicago Herald.*

IF that's a note, the Kaiser sincerely hopes Mr. Wilson will never write him a letter.—*Boston Transcript.*

POSSIBLY Germany's idea was to take advantage of us while T. R. was tied up in court.—*Philadelphia North American.*

THERE are some things worse than war, and, then again, there are some things better, as President Wilson hinted at Philadelphia.—*Chicago Herald.*

IF the *Lusitania*, as Dr. Dernburg says, was a British auxiliary cruiser, why did not the German embassy protest to the United States and cause the ship to be interned?—*Springfield Republican.*

DERNBURG wants the United States to give him safe conduct on the sea, and he can wager his whiskers that that is precisely what we propose to do for him and everybody else on earth.—*Boston Transcript.*

HAVE you noticed that Dr. Dernburg, who says Germany has proved that Britannia no longer rules the waves, asks us to get Great Britain's permission for him to go home?—*Philadelphia North American.*

IF Germany has a department of real "intelligence" in this country, it should report the action of the Connecticut manufacturers, who, as a result of the *Lusitania* disaster, have determined to make all the ammunition possible for the Allies.—*Wall Street Journal.*

ONE fairly good argument for peace with this country is its last census report.—*Washington Post.*

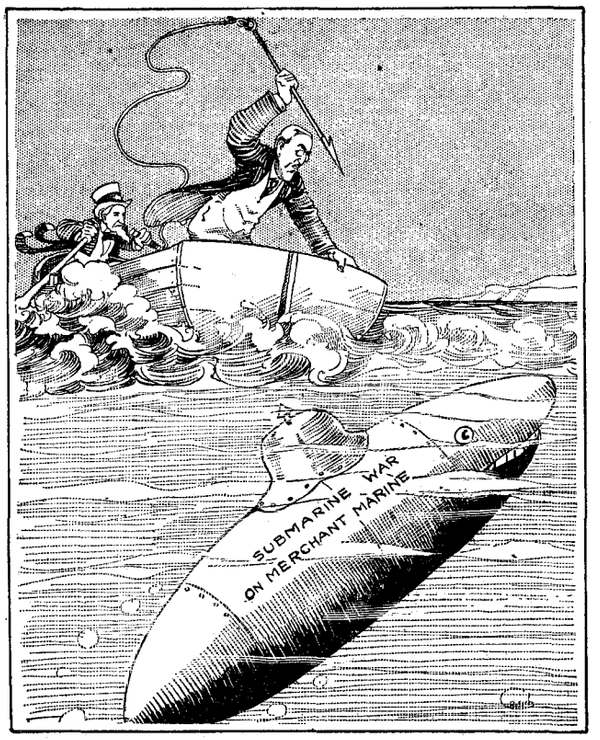
BUT who held the Minister of Foreign Affairs while Mr. Gerard read the note to him?—*Boston Transcript.*

"DON'T rock the boat," they are saying at Washington. Which is good advice. And don't torpedo it.—*Toledo Blade.*

AMERICANS who contemplate a tour of Europe might find it safer to pass the summer in Mexico.—*Chicago Daily News.*

IN a nutshell, the proposal is to change the freedom of the seas from the vertical to the horizontal.—*Washington Post.*

IT looks as if von Tirpitz might succeed General Weyler in American affection.—*Columbus Dispatch.*



HARPOONING THE MONSTER OF THE DEEP.
—Cash in the Chicago *Herald.*

ON account of possible slides and for other reasons the fleet's trip through the Canal may be postponed.—*Washington Post.*

YOU see, Germany, it isn't as if you wouldn't still have the British Navy for your submarines to practise on.—*Boston Transcript.*

IF the Kaiser wants to treat the President's note as a scrap of paper, the United States will be right there with the scrap.—*Philadelphia North American.*

IN discussing the sale of munitions it should be borne in mind that Uncle Sam's shop is open to all comers, but he maintains no delivery service.—*Indianapolis Star.*

TO say that the *Lusitania* had "ample warning" is a misuse of language; what it had was a threat that it would be sunk without warning. The two things are as different as can well be.—*Springfield Republican.*

THE sinking of the liner is equivalent to a naval defeat, and perhaps one result of the incident will be the collapse in America of faith in England and greater regard for the German Empire.—*Vienna Neue Freie Press.*

SOME practical joker on the wire sent a cable dispatch saying the German school children were given a holiday the day after the *Lusitania* sank. He might have also included all other countries, as the day after was Saturday.

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FOREIGN - COMMENT

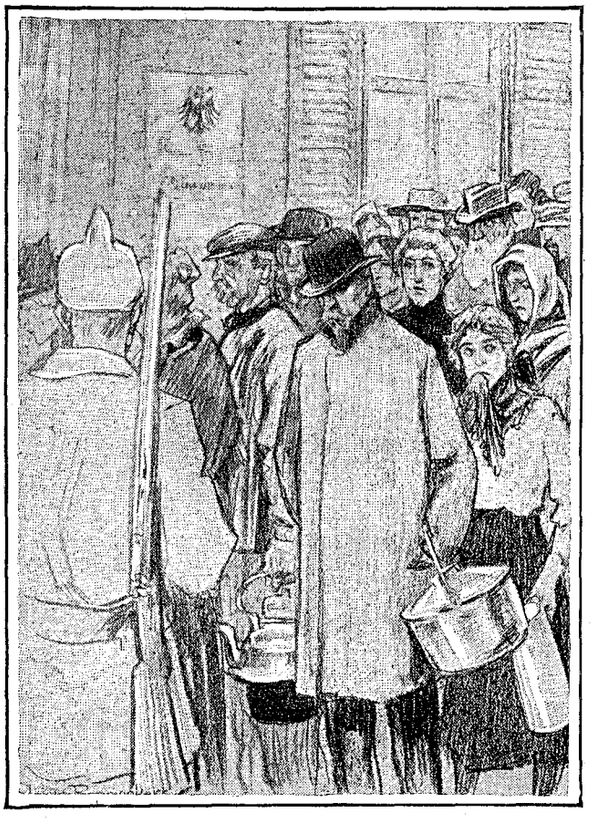
SAVING BELGIUM BY YANKEE BUSINESS WIZARDRY

AMERICAN BUSINESS METHODS have never achieved a greater triumph than in Belgium. The American Commission for Relief in Belgium, in their report just issued, make this abundantly clear when they state that they have accomplished the seemingly impossible task of supplying the Belgians with $65,000,000 worth of food on an actual contribution amounting only to $10,000,000. The secret lies in the fact that the difference between these two sums has been supplied by the Belgians themselves under conditions which called for the most skilful financial operations. To quote from the summary of the report cabled from London, we learn that:

"When the Commission was formed last October, under the chairmanship of Herbert Clark Hoover, it was estimated that the total imports required to keep the population of Belgium alive would amount in value to about $50,000,000 before the next harvest. The rise in the price of foodstuffs increased the necessary amount to $65,000,000.

"The greatest problem in this connection was involved in the fact that foodstuffs sold in Belgium to those who still had resources were paid for in paper. The entire metallic currency disappeared early in the war and national bank-notes were so scarce that many communes were printing paper issues of their own.

"This paper money had no value outside of Belgium, and in any event to have exported it would have denuded the country of currency."



DUTCH COMMENT ON GERMAN RULE IN BELGIUM.
"A war-tribute of $90,000,000 . . . but soup for nothing."
—*De Telegraaf* (Amsterdam

The problem before the Commission was how to turn this paper money into gold and restore value to the greatly depreciated local currency. This is how it was accomplished:

"The Commission announced it would accept all kinds of paper issued in payment for breadstuffs. This at once restored the whole paper currency of the country to its full value, and one calamity to the people was thereby averted.

"Negotiations were opened with the belligerent Governments for permission to set up a form of exchange whereby persons or institutions abroad owing money in Belgium should turn over to the Commission the amount due in sterling or dollars. The Commission undertook to pay their debts for them in Belgium out of paper money which it received from the sale of foodstuffs. The belligerent nations agreed to this, after long negotiations, and there was thus set up a form of exchange. The Commission is to-day the only institution which is doing a systematic banking business across enemy lines."

By degrees the Commission has extended its banking business, until it now is able to find money to enable the communes to pay their officials, run the schools, continue necessary municipal works, and to save the country from anarchical conditions by thus rendering civil government possible. Another aspect of the Commission's activity has been the salvation of what might be termed the "needy rich":

"One phase of these operations arose in connection with a number of Belgian concerns which, while they had resources abroad, had exhausted their local resources in payment of workmen or in disbursements to depositors. A form of hardship had grown up through the inability of such concerns to make good their obligations to the public, and persons who had believed themselves well-to-do were being forced to the bread-lines through inability to draw money due them.

"Through the operations of the Commission these concerns were enabled to hand over in London and New York funds they possest abroad, and the Commission in turn delivered paper money received from the sale of food. Thus the cycle of credit was reestablished and many thousands of persons were saved from the bread-line."

Not only has the Commission restored the credit of Belgium and kept its inhabitants from facing the horrors of starvation, but it has actually been making money by doing so:

"By its careful purchases of foodstuffs in the primary centers, by the chartering of its ships, and by the elimination of middlemen and the substitution of monopolistic and voluntary effort, the Commission has been able to maintain the price of bread in Belgium since November 1 at an average figure of more than 10 per cent. under the price of bread in London. Notwithstanding this fact, it is probable that the profit derived from the sale of bread by the first of August will have amounted to 60 per cent. of as much as the benevolence of the entire world."

How the surplus has been used to reduce the number of persons dependent upon charity for their food is thus told:

"The Commission also has advanced money to manufacturers with which to employ labor and thus produce material, the exportation from Belgium of which the Commission has arranged. By thus reviving actual industry, other persons are taken from the bread-line, and at the same time there is created a certain amount of exports with which to liquidate the obligations created by importation of foodstuffs."

Help is still urgently needed, the Commissioners tell us, as the Commission still has to import foodstuffs at the rate of 78,900 tons per month, costing approximately $7,500,000. While many have been set upon their feet financially by the banking policy pursued by the American workers, and all such pay—and pay gladly—for the food which they receive, yet:

"Fully 1,500,000 persons, for the most part women and children, were found to be absolutely destitute, and this number has shown a steady increase, so that it is calculated that at least 2,000,000 destitute Belgians must be cared for this summer."

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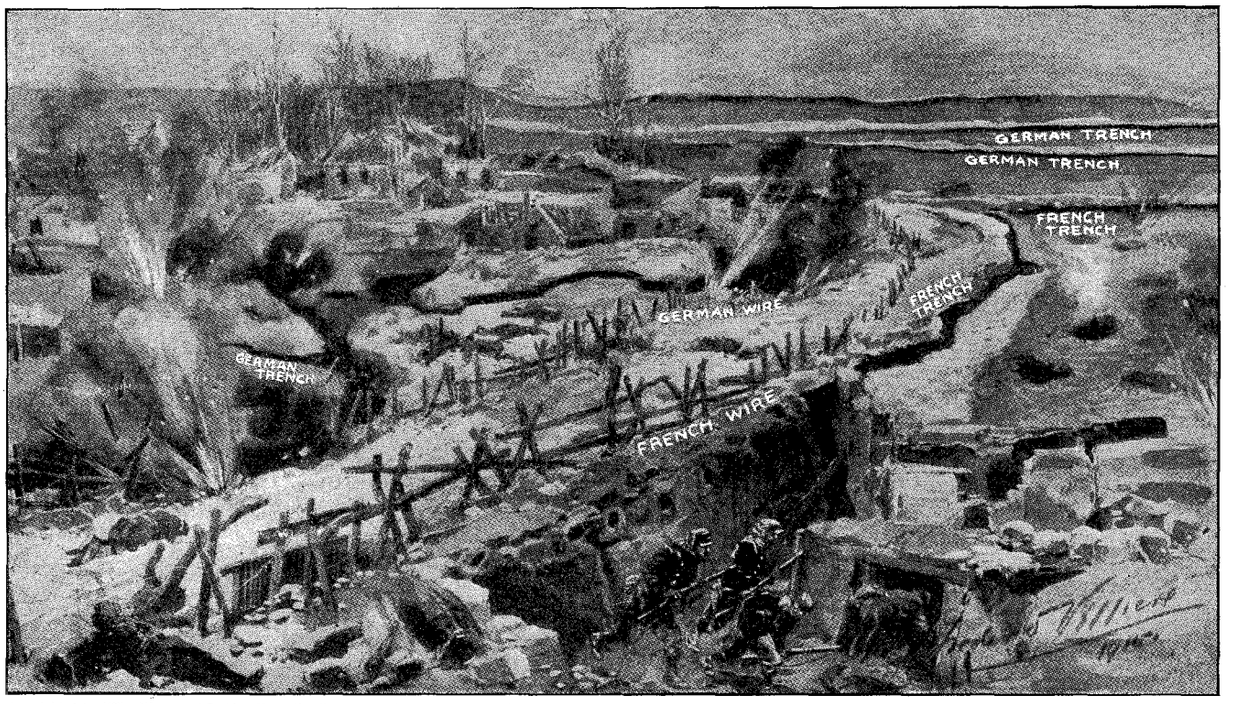

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WHERE THE FRENCH AND GERMAN ADVANCE TRENCHES WERE ONLY THREE YARDS APART.

"The Hell of La Boisselle," writes the artist, Frederic Villiers, from the firing-line, "was the title of my sketch, given to me by the French officers who conducted me along the firing-line at La Boisselle, once a cheerful village of over a thousand inhabitants, a few miles from Albert. The French and Germans divide the village between them, and so close to one another are their trenches . . . that the French soldiers are obliged to hurry into their bomb-shelters . . . to avoid the stray splinters of their own shells. The village looks like a *mêlange* of live volcano-craters, . . . and the grayish-black smoke from the bursting shells . . . gives a veritable touch of the Inferno to the scene. . . . The French have lost over 2,000 men during the last few weeks, . . . and now neither side can advance unless the explosion of a mine clears the ground. . . . . ."

THE FUTURE OF BELGIUM

SOCIALIST OPINION seems to be rather a thorn in the side of the military authorities in Germany, for the Social-Democratic press have come out strongly against any proposal to annex Belgium to the German Empire. A recent speech of Dr. Dernburg seems to have caused some trouble in the Fatherland, as he appeared to intimate that while "Belgium can not be given up" now, yet under certain conditions Belgium might acquire her freedom if England would compensate Germany in other directions, and the Socialist press supported him. Results followed which were not consoling to the advocates of Belgian nationality. According to the Berlin *Vorwärts* the Dortmund *Arbeiter Zeitung* was placed under preventive censorship for attacking those who considered the annexation of Belgium imperative, and the *Vorwärts* states that the official notice of censorship ran, in part:

"Attacks on wide circles of people who consider the annexation of Belgium to the German Empire as necessary in the interests of the Fatherland, as in your article, 'The Future of Belgium,' are forbidden."

For similar reasons the Duisburg *Niederrheinische Arbeiter Zeitung* was suppressed, and the Düsseldorf *Volkszeitung*, after a three days' disappearance, reappeared with the following communication from the General commanding the 7th Army Corps at Münster, prominently displayed:

"The article entitled 'England and Ourselves,' in the *Düsseldorfer Volkszeitung*, is contrary to truth. It places the blame for aggravating the antagonisms between Germany and England on German policy. It can not be tolerated that under the cloak of impartial discussion a standpoint which is thoroughly opposed to German sentiments should find public expression. The article in question, in demanding that there shall finally be no acquisition of territory in Belgium and France, violates the law forbidding discussion of the objects of the war. . . . I therefore forbid the publication of the *Düsseldorfer Volkszeitung* . . . and require the publication of this decree at the head of the next number allowed to appear, without comment of any sort."

Count von Reventlow seems to be voicing the dominant opinion when he writes in the Berlin *Tageszeitung:*

"The absolute and permanent withdrawal of Belgium from all British and French influence is a vital matter for Germany's future. . . . Belgium can never again, with the best will in the world, become independent. A restoration of Belgium to its former political state is a fantom, a Utopia."

In England the attitude of the German press on this subject has excited no little comment, and the London *Westminster Gazette* prints in parallel columns Dr. Dernburg's assertion that "Belgium can not be given up" and Prince Lichnowsky's guaranty to Sir Edward Grey, just before war was declared, that "Germany will under no pretense whatever annex Belgian territory." It then proceeds to remark:

"We commend the impartial perusal of these two passages to any Englishman or any American who wishes to understand the present state of the contention between Germany and Great Britain, so far as it concerns Belgium. We commend it also to any Dutchman who may have forgotten the first and not have chanced to see the second of these passages. Both the witnesses here cited are German, and the case which they present to us is luminously clear. . . . . .

"The short answer is that Belgium shall be given up, and that we, and our Allies with us, are resolutely determined that we will neither make peace nor dream of peace until the last German soldier is out of Belgian soil, and Germany has been required to make full reparation, so far as that is humanly possible, for the destruction that she has wrought and the ruthlessness that she has practised upon the Belgian people."

In this connection it is interesting to note that, according to an unconfirmed dispatch to the London *Daily Mail*, the annexation of Belgium to Germany was proclaimed on May 5, and declarations to this effect have been posted in Antwerp.

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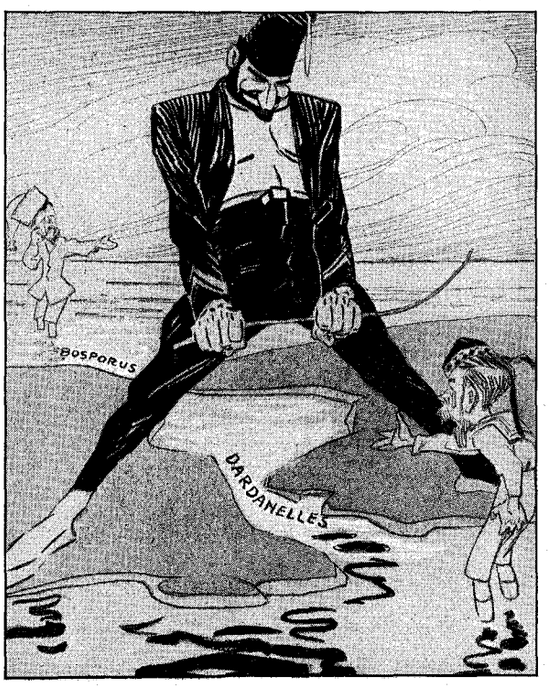
THE DARDANELLES MYSTERY

NO LITTLE IRRITATION and disappointment are manifested in the English press over the muddle the Allies appear to have made in their naval assault on the Dardanelles forts. The incident has been made the occasion of a bitter attack by a section of the London press against that versatile statesman, Mr. Winston Churchill, First Lord of the British Admiralty, upon whom the Tory papers lay the entire blame for the failure to force the Dardanelles. The London *Morning Post*, a journal of great influence and standing, writes:

"We understand that it was the opinion of our military and naval experts that the straits could only be forced by a joint naval and military expedition acting in concert. This was the opinion of the Sea Lords of the Board of Admiralty, and it was also the opinion of the War Office. But it was not Mr. Winston Churchill's opinion. We understand that, against the opinion of his naval colleagues, he represented to the Cabinet that it was possible for the Navy alone to force its way through these narrow straits. The experiment was made, and, as we know, it ended disastrously."

The Post asserts that Mr. Churchill, by overriding the opinion of his naval colleagues at the Admiralty, was also responsible for the unsuccessful British expedition that failed to relieve Antwerp, and says that his removal from the Admiralty is a proper step:

"A general or an admiral in war is usually only given one chance: one failure which is the result of bad management means the end of his career, because war is felt to be too serious a business for any preventable risk to be incurred."



KÖNIGSKINDER.

Two kinglets here who love full well,
In loneliness must weep.
They cannot meet, for, sad to tell,
The water is too deep!

—© *Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

A Government organ, the London *Daily News*, replies that Mr. Churchill is entirely blameless and assigns as a cause of the failure the unfortunate concatenation of circumstances encountered:

"The second attack on the Dardanelles is likely to be a very different one from the first. There is some reason to believe that the first enterprise was pushed on in deference to the desires of Russia and in the expectation of Greek assistance."

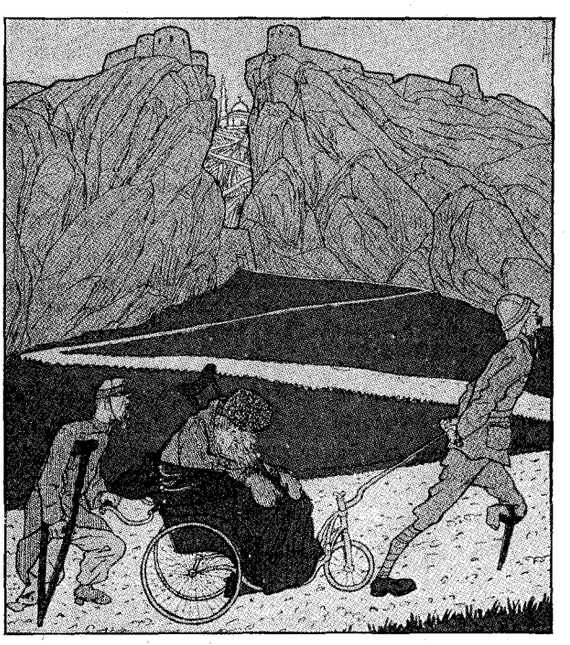
The Manchester *Guardian* takes the same view and exonerates Mr. Churchill, but the London *New Statesman* is by no means sanguine that the Dardanelles can be forced without the cooperation of Greece, and it thus accounts for the failure of the first attempt:

"The explanation seems to lurk in the sudden reversal of Greek policy, following the downfall of M. Venizelos. M. Venizelos had made arrangements for Greece to cooperate with the Allies. They were to have the aid of a division of Greek troops and (still more important) could use all the Greek islands and harbors as bases. Relying on this, they started their operation, and then at the critical moment the Greek Premier was unable to carry out his part of the bargain. King Constantine and his German Queen and Germanophile officers dealt the Allies one of the shrewdest blows possible.

"Now men on the spot talk of 250,000 troops being necessary. Even if this large force can be collected, where can the men be put? Imbros and Tenedos, the only islands which are Turkish and can be used by the Allies, are small, timberless, almost waterless, and with little accommodation. The bases to which the Allies must apparently be reduced are Alexandria and Cyprus, which are about equidistant from the Dardanelles, and each over two days' steaming for transports."

THE PRESENT HOUR IN THE DARDANELLES.

—*Il Fischietto* (Turin).



"IT'S A LONG, LONG WAY TO ——— CONSTANTINOPLE!"

—© *Simplicissimus* (Munich).

THREE VIEWS OF EVENTS AT THE STRAITS.

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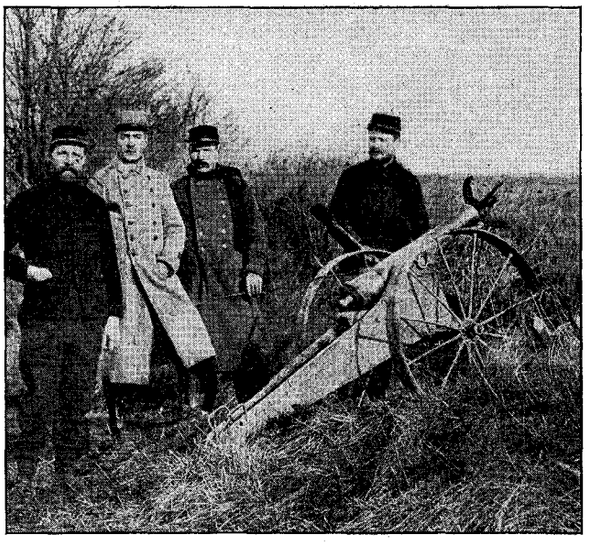
The Westminster Gazette hails the recent landing of troops as the beginning of the end:

"The landing of the troops is the beginning of the enterprise. The resistance made to them by the Turks must be expected to be stubborn, for the Turkish Army must have greatly improved since the last war under the influence of its numerous German instructors, which, since the Treaty of Bucharest, has been incomparably greater than at any previous period. The consequences of success here must be so considerable and failure so disastrous that the Allies are committed to the employment of forces sufficient to insure a favorable issue, and they are therefore precluded until that has been reached from any other undertakings in new theaters of war."

The *Kölnische Zeitung* is much amused at the state of affairs and prophesies that the Allies will find that they have chosen "a nut very hard to crack," and it proceeds:

"As matters now stand, there is a difficulty from a political as well as from a military standpoint in sending 300,000 troops without which the operations can not be continued. The Allies can not spare so many troops themselves, and no Power in the neighborhood of the Dardanelles will be willing to place men at their disposal. As a matter of fact, Turkey's power of resistance, which has been so greatly underestimated, will spare the Powers of the Triple Entente the trouble of quarreling over the division of the spoil."



A NOVEL WEAPON.

This is the newest French invention—a gun firing a revolving knife which cuts through the barbed-wire entanglements that mask the trenches and opens the way for a bayonet-charge.

The Berlin *Vossische Zeitung* is frankly pleased and says that the incident illustrates the inherent weakness of the Allies:

"The English will also realize that the statements recently made by Field-Marshal von der Goltz were based on an exhaustive knowledge of the actual situation. Where are the troops that are needed to master the Turkish Army? Lord Kitchener would persuade the world that he has raised new armies, but where are the men who compose them and how many are already on French soil? . . . The English were unable to save Antwerp; they have not 'liberated' Belgium, and they have not shaken the German position."

The opinion of Field-Marshal von der Goltz, as given in the Vienna *Neue Freie Presse*, runs:

"Turkey is better prepared to-day than ever. She has a million and a quarter well-trained men, in addition to several hundred thousand reserves, and is ready for any emergency. As the Entente Powers are politically interested in exaggerating news, the destruction of the outer forts at Sed-el-Bahr and Kum-Kaleh, which was only partially favorable to them, has been made to appear a great victory. How little Constantinople was alarmed by these attacks may be seen from the fact that the Sultan remained in his palace a short distance from the sea. Nor did these assaults have the least effect upon the population in general."

The Constantinople press are naturally jubilant, and the following extract from the *Tanine* is an example of what Turkish papers are saying:

"By the gracious aid of the Almighty, our illustrious and heroic defenders have succeeded in giving our enemies a lesson at the Dardanelles whose bitterness will not be forgotten. . . . It is manifest that the power of England and France in the Mediterranean is seriously diminished, more so in fact than those States can understand; but the calamity that has overtaken them at the Dardanelles is apparent to all."

SUBMARINE WARFARE TO GO ON

OPINIONS DIFFER as to whether the submarine "game is worth the candle." In Germany the view is that these little under-sea boats have more than justified their existence and the results achieved have been attained at a moderate proportionate cost. But in England, the chief victim of submarine activity, the entirely contrary view is held, and the submersible is deemed, comparatively speaking, a failure. In the German press there is a note of irritation over the protests of neutrals regarding the methods of these active little craft, and Count von Reventlow writes in the Berlin *Deutsche Tageszeitung:*

"The newspapers of our enemies, as well as those of neutrals, ought to grasp the simple logic that the German Empire and its statesmen and its Navy would be exposed to the ridicule and contempt of the whole world if they did not carry out this trade war . . . precisely with the means and in the sense in which it was announced. If this trade war were, out of fear for the United States, to become a farce, it would smash beyond repair the prestige of the German Empire."

Despite protests from neutrals, submarine warfare is to go on just as before the *Lusitania* was sunk, is the view of many influential German papers. The semiofficial *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* reprints and indorses the views of the *Hamburger Korrespondenz*, which run:

"Every means that art and nature offer to overpower the enemy we shall inexorably and unshakenly use. It is foolish to wish to force submarine war under the rules of times which did not know submarines. New wine requires new bottles. It is we who draw up the laws of submarine warfare, and our enemies should be aware that we are not inclined to abandon a particle of the power which the new weapon has placed in our hands. Our watchword is not prizes, but destruction, and prize-courts may become deserted.

"It is laughable to suppose that we are under any obligation to cease our submarine war if England should find it to her interests to return to the old paths of international law. No compassion for passengers should weaken our strong duty. The warning summons cost Weddigen and his crew their lives and brought rewards to their murderers."

The English papers talk of the "descending scale of success" that has attended the German submarines, and the following extract from the Manchester *Guardian* is typical:

"At the beginning the submarines sought their legitimate prey and sank the *Formidable*, *Hawke*, *Hermes*, *Cressy*, *Hogue*, and *Aboukir*, but since the end of October they have entirely failed to touch a war-ship, except the armed liner *Bayano*, under circumstances that need not have occurred. The next stage was the attack on our merchant fleet, which, as it passed through the danger-zone at the rate of about fifteen hundred ships a week, could hardly be entirely missed. We seem now to have reached the stage when the merchant ship, too, is a rare prey, and these wonderful vessels of war, with their expert crews and expensive equipment, are now concentrating their energies on the sinking of little trawlers and murdering their crews. . . . The German submarines have now got down to lifeboats and fishermen struggling in the sea. Is this to live in history as the von Tirpitz touch?"

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SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

THE AMERICAN MOTOR-TRUCK CONVOY LEAVING PARIS FOR THE FRONT.

THIS IS ONLY A SMALL COMPANY OF THE AMERICAN MOTOR ARMY NOW SERVING WITH THE ALLIES.

AMERICAN MOTOR-TRUCKS ON THE WAR-PATH

HOW forty American motor-trucks, only thirty days from the shops in Buffalo and Detroit, are carrying supplies to the Allies on the firing-line is told in *The Commercial Vehicle* (New York) by W. F. Bradley, who accompanied the convoy on its first trip out of Paris. The forty Yankee machines passed outward through the city gates without attracting the least attention, Mr. Bradley tells us. They were driven by French army chauffeurs, were full of French soldiers, and were accompanied by a couple of French touring-cars with subofficers aboard. And as the French public can not distinguish between French and American trucks, the convoy passed out of Paris, bound for the firing-line, with even less attention than a string of market carts. We read on:

Illustrations by courtesy of "The Commercial Vehicle," New York.

NO STRAGGLERS HERE.

"A railroad-train never moved with greater regularity, and during the two days I spent with them I never saw a driver open his tool-box."

"Those forty American vehicles were divided into two convoys. In the lead were twenty Pierce-Arrows, and a mile in the rear were twenty Packards, all two-ton models. A month before, those machines were respectively in Buffalo and Detroit. Ten days before they had been swung out of the hold of a steamer at Havre, they had received their last finishing touches at the hands of American engineers, and had then been sent by road to an important truck depot outside Paris, where they formed part of a fleet of 6,000 vehicles of every known make and type, ready to be moved to the front in accordance with orders from headquarters. This reserve depot is not the only one maintained by the Allies in France. In the center is another important station where an equally large number of trucks is maintained for such calls as the headquarters staff thinks it necessary to send out. We are all in ignorance of the general plan, and it would serve us little to know it. But this much can be perceived—that at a certain critical moment the general staff may decide to rush some momentarily weak point, and when that moment arrives it will be necessary to move the men up quicker than they can be transported by train. This is one of the few romances of war, that troops who are 30, 40, 50, or 60 miles away can in a few hours be carried forward and flung into the battle-line before the enemy has had time to realize their existence. This happened in the rout of the Germans crowding on Paris—and it may happen again.

"The two convoys in which we are interested were engaged in no such dashing scheme. They had lain in the reserve depot three days when the order came to move them up to the *gare régulatrice*—the railroad distributing depot—occupied by the Fifth army corps. At 7 o'clock the next morning they moved away to a signal given by whistle. . . . .

"A railroad-train never moved with greater regularity, and during the two days I spent with them I never saw a driver in this convoy open his tool-box or do any other work on the truck than the removal of the floor-boards to give him the benefit of the heat of the motor. . .

"Our journey ended at Fismes, where there is a railroad station from which these trucks have to deliver food and ammunition to the troops billeted in the villages and farms around, and in the firing-line a few miles to the north. In this stage of the war the work is of a very regular nature, adhering closely to a prepared schedule. The movement of the troops is measured in inches and yards, thus day after day these American trucks going out from the station to the bivouacs, or to designated points immediately behind the trenches, with as much regularity as they might undertake a delivery service at home. . . . . .

"The district in which these two American columns are now working was the scene of one of the most bitter phases of the Battle of the Aisne. At that time the lines here were held by the English, who drove the enemy back step by step until they got them over the rivers Vesle and Aisne, and into the heights above the Aisne, where they have been strongly entrenched for some time. Much of the work has to be done away from the main highways, the surfaces being equivalent to those of the average country road in Indiana or Ohio at this period of the year. At

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places, where shells have fallen, or traffic has been particularly heavy, it is necessary to go further west to get the equivalent of the roads over which the columns are working. The difficulties are increased, too, by the fact that there is more traffic than on similarly surfaced roads at home. Despite efforts to keep traffic as much as possible moving in one direction, there must be a certain amount of passing. The congestion in these small railroad stations, of no importance until war broke out, is difficult to describe. It is like a busy approach to the New Jersey ferry with the space reduced one-half, all the civilians removed, and motor vehicles representing 90 per cent. of the traffic.

"As to the direct signs of war, there are few. There are more sounds than signs. The boom of the heavy artillery, the sharp crack of the French 3-inch guns, the hiss and plop of shells maintain an unending concert, but nobody but a newcomer pays any attention to them.

"These forty American trucks I was able to follow to the front represent but a small company of the American motors now serving with the Allies. The present time is one of repairs and preparation, and the arrival of foreign machines in big quantities is making it possible to overhaul and replace when necessary, the French trucks having been on duty since the outbreak of hostilities."

STRANGE SOLAR VISITORS

THE MYTHICAL STORY of the insect in the telescope that was thought by an observant astronomer to be an inhabitant of the moon has its counterpart in the announcement, made recently with authority, that the dark objects seen by many scientific men to pass to and fro over the sun's disk, and generally thought to be wandering meteors, are really only grains of pollen, blown about by the winds not so very far away from the telescope's own object-glass. Says a writer in the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris):

"It is no rare thing for observers of the sun to see tiny objects cross its disk, and these have generally been thought to be meteors. . . . Stevenson . . . reports that on September 18 last, between noon and 3 P.M., several hundred spots, having the apparent diameter of the planet Mercury, but much brighter, followed one another across the solar disk, which they traversed with speeds varying from one-half second to six seconds. They were mostly quite round, but some were more or less elongated. The color was a yellowish-white.

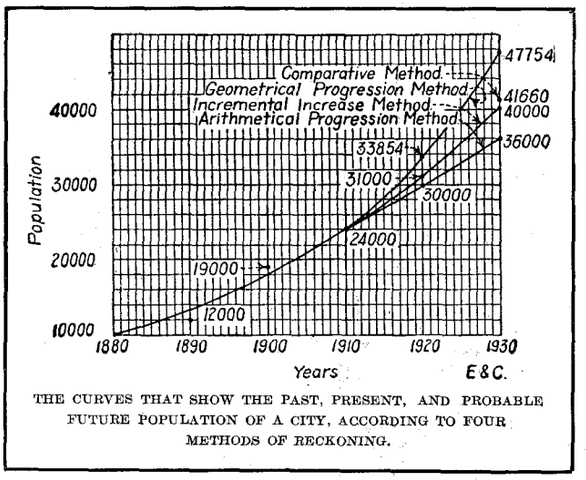
"Regarding this curious observation, Professor Barnard, of Yerkes Observatory, recalls that he has himself often noted similar phenomena in the sun's neighborhood, suggesting the passage of a swarm of meteors; but in reality they were simply a cloud of pollen-grains or -dust, carried along by the wind. At certain periods of the year these may be seen in abundance; it is sufficient to direct a telescope at a point several degrees from the sun. Sometimes these particles change direction suddenly, as they are caught in contrary currents. Sometimes, also, they remain motionless and look like small, brilliant stars. They are visible only at a certain angular distance from the sun, corresponding to the maximum reflection. In winter this phenomenon is due to crystals of ice and snow. Threads of spider-webs, brilliantly illuminated by the sun, may also be seen floating in the air, and even whole webs shining with a strange light in space.

"We are told by Dr. Denning that the atmospheric and not the astronomic origin of these apparitions admits of no doubt whatever, because their observation necessitates a longer focus than that of the sun; besides, these dust-particles do not move in parallel directions. The general direction of their movement is that of the predominant winds, and their direction changes from one day to another, following that of the currents that transport them. In conclusion, these strange objects passing before the sun have nothing mysterious about them; they are insignificant, terrestrial particles voyaging in the aerial heights."

GUESSING AT THE POPULATION

A CYNIC might be excused for saying that all ascertainment of population is based, to a certain degree, on guesswork. At census time the guessing is on the accuracy and good faith of the enumerators; between times it is on the law of increase applicable to the population of the city in question. That there are at least four possible ways of estimating the increase is shown by a writer in *Engineering and Contracting* (Chicago, May 12). With four to pick from, the city that wishes to make a "big showing" will of course choose the method that gives the largest results, but when a city is planning streets, sewers, or lighting plants for coming years, accuracy is the main point. As we read:

"For a variety of reasons, municipal and sanitary engineers are frequently called upon to estimate the population of a city, or of a section of a city, at some future time. All such estimates are based largely upon the past rate of growth. Special conditions tending to increase or decrease this rate must also be considered. It is not always safe to apply percentages based on past growth in determining future growth, for with an increasing population the percentage-growth usually decreases altho the yearly increment be constantly increasing.



THE CURVES THAT SHOW THE PAST, PRESENT, AND PROBABLE FUTURE POPULATION OF A CITY, ACCORDING TO FOUR METHODS OF RECKONING.

"The present article considers four methods of estimating future growth, and compares their application to a given case. These methods are as follows: Arithmetical progression; comparative; incremental increase, and geometrical progression.

"ARITHMETICAL-PROGRESSION METHOD.—This method is applicable only in rare cases and almost uniformly produces estimates which are too low. The method, as its name implies, involves the assumption that the future rate of increase from year to year will be constant, and the same as has obtained in the past, or for some period which may be selected at the choice of the computer.

"COMPARATIVE METHOD.—The comparative method involves the selection of cities, similarly situated, whose population, say twenty years ago, was practically the same as the present population of the town under study. The past growth of such towns is then taken fairly to represent the probable future growth of the one in question.

"INCREMENTAL-INCREASE METHOD.—By the incremental-increase method, the population of a town by decades is ascertained as far back as records have been kept. The actual gross increase in population from decade to decade is determined. Then the increase in the increase is determined, or the increment of increase for each decade. The actual increase as determined for each decade is averaged, and also the increment of increase. In making the estimates of future population, the population at the end of the first future decade is obtained by adding to the present population the average increase plus the average increment per decade thus found, and the future population at the end of the second decade by adding to the estimated population at the end of the first future decade the average increase, plus twice the average increment, and so on.

"GEOMETRICAL-PROGRESSION METHOD.—The geometrical-progression method involves the determination of the compound rate at which the population of a city has increased in the past, then applying this compound rate to the present population, to determine the future growth.

"The curves give the results of applying each of the four methods outlined to the population of a typical city. The population between 1880 and 1910 as exprest by the curve is that returned by the census. The populations from 1910 to 1930 are those computed by the four methods.

"It will be noted that the incremental-increase method is about a mean of the several methods, and experience has shown that it frequently falls in this way in towns of normal growth. No single method, however, is applicable to all conditions, and judgment must be exercised in estimating future population."

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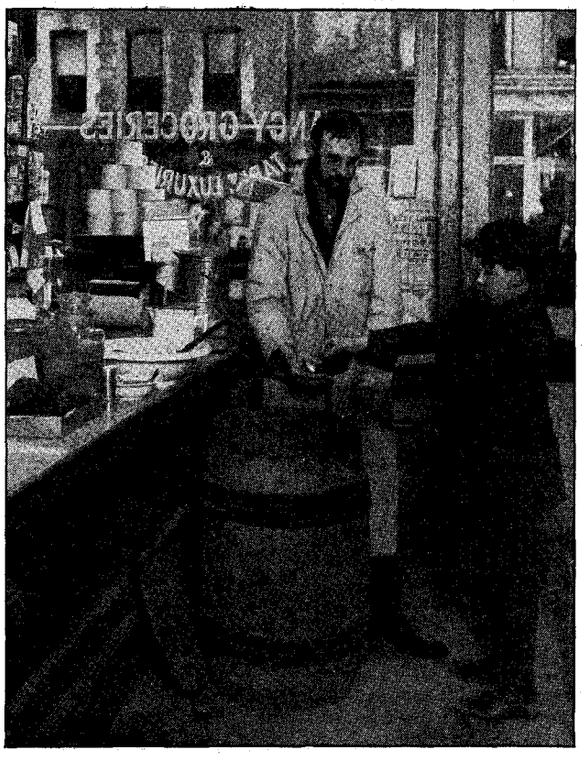
CHEAP FOOD, OR CLEAN FOOD?

IN THE "PURE-FOOD" AGITATION sight has occasionally been lost of the fact that purity and cleanliness cost money. As the cost of living increases, the wage-earner may be suddenly confronted with the alternative set forth in our heading. It is lamentable, writes Mr. Irwin MacDonald in *The Forecast* (New York, May), to find an official body in our greatest city advising the householder to choose cheapness at the cost of what he considers more important. Such advice he practically finds in the recommendation sent out through the public schools to the homes of New York City by Mayor Mitchel's Food Supply Committee urging the consumer to purchase groceries in bulk for economy's sake. This committee, says Mr. MacDonald, not having gone



CHEAPER THAN BUYING BY THE JAR,

But some object to the hand of the grocer in the pickle-keg.

very extensively into the food-question as a whole, was apparently enchanted with its own wisdom and quickness of perception when it found out the amazing fact that groceries in bulk cost less than groceries put up in packages. We read:

"Naturally, such advice in this day of pure-food agitation brought forth a storm of amazed and somewhat amused comment, not only from domestic scientists and experts in food and sanitation, from manufacturers and the better class of grocers, but, most of all, from the housewives themselves. Such a retreat from the modern standards, established at such cost and maintained at the price of such ceaseless vigilance, seemed almost inconceivable.

"It has taken the advocates of pure food very nearly a quarter of a century to educate public opinion up to the point of seeing that it is essential to remove the hand of the grocer from the interior of the cracker-box, the pickle-keg, and the oatmeal-bin, to seat the grocery-store pet from her favorite resting-place in the sugar-barrel, and to spur the housewife into insisting that these things shall be done in the shop where she trades.

"In other words, years of patient and unremitting effort have gone to educating dealers and purchasers alike to a standard of sanitation sufficiently high to preserve the food we eat from dirt and contamination. And even now such standards prevail only in the higher-class, more progressive shops, which deal almost wholly in package goods, put up in air-tight, dust-proof containers. . . . . .

"Naturally, the carefully packed goods cost more, but not such a great deal more when all sides of the question are taken into consideration. For instance, the quantity contained in a package must come up to a certain fixt standard, or the manufacturer finds himself in trouble. Also, the price of that package is fixt in the first place at a figure which will be attractive to the consumer when compared with the prices of dozens of other brands of similar goods, and it remains at that price so long as the goods are on the market. To raise the price by a fraction of a cent would be fatal, and the manufacturer knows it, just as he knew that a fraction too much profit in the first place would put him at a disadvantage with competitors who were eagerly seeking the same class of trade.

"In buying bulk goods, the consumer has no means of knowing just how much he is getting or just what price he will have to pay. The prices of groceries sold in bulk fluctuate almost as much as the prices of meat, fruit, or vegetables—all of which are sold at any price that the grocer thinks he can get. If he has an expensive store, carrying a high rental and equipped to attract the trade of well-to-do people, he feels that he is perfectly justified in charging a much higher price than the humble little grocer on the unfashionable street a few blocks away would dare to ask from his customers.

"But the goods sold in packages bring the same price everywhere. If a grocer charges more, it is the consumer's fault, because the established price of any well-known brand of package goods can be found out without trouble, and there is no need to pay more."

In the matter of weight also, Mr. MacDonald goes on to say, some unscrupulous grocers make a large percentage of their profits from short weight on bulk goods. But, after all, this question of weight is of small consequence compared to quality and cleanliness. The Food Supply Committee says with truth that the housewife can get many more crackers or gingersnaps for ten cents in bulk than by getting a ten-cent package. But the housewife knows that crackers or gingersnaps in a paper bag are likely to be broken and crumbling and soon grow moist and flabby. He proceeds:

"Also it may be that, when making her purchases, she has seen the grocer plunge a strong—but not precisely immaculate—hand into the cracker-box and bring out the crackers in generous fistfuls, which are piled on the scales.

"Sometimes she may even have the pleasure of seeing the grocery cat sleeping off the excitement of its last mouse-hunt in the top of the cracker-barrel or the sugar-barrel, as the case may be. Neither sight is rare, because every grocery store owns a cat for the sake of the mice and rats, and every cat is bound to go to sleep in the most comfortable place she can find.

"The grocer may be a thoroughly conscientious and honest tradesman, but he is used to handling foodstuffs, and it is easier to pick up crackers or dried fruit or almost any other bulk commodity than it is to use a scoop.

"When pickles are wanted, it is much simpler to fish around in the pickle-barrel with Nature's weapons than it is to get a fork or a scoop. The grocer thinks nothing more of it than does the baker's boy who carries an armful of loaves like so much cordwood, regardless of the fact that both hands and coat may bear distinct traces of such tasks as rubbing down the horse, brushing out the wagon, or sweeping the store. . . . . .

"When it was seriously suggested that, for the sake of economy, she go back to the old, slipshod, haphazard methods of purchasing unidentified goods in bulk, the housewife suddenly realized that there were things which could not be sacrificed to the saving of a few cents here and there and that standards of cleanliness and purity had been planted too firmly ever to retreat.

"The famous leaflet, however, has done this much good: it has stirred up an amount of discussion that will accomplish more good than many months of patient propaganda in favor of pure food. It is precisely as if some one had advised the housewife to sell her electric washing-machine, or stop sending clothes to the laundry, because it was much cheaper to scrub over the washboard in the good old way.

"Times have changed. Living may cost more under modern conditions, but there are many who are beginning to say: It is worth it! Give us another ten years or so of advance at the same rate and there will be little to complain of in our food-supply or the way in which it is handled.

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"Some manufacturers are endeavoring to meet the necessity for cheapness as well as cleanliness by getting out biscuits and other staple commodities in what are called family containers. These are the size usually placed in the grocery store to hold biscuits, etc., which are dispensed by the grocer as bulk goods. They are returnable when empty, and the price charged for their contents is reckoned on the wholesale basis instead of that charged for the small retail container.

"These large containers will hold, as a rule, five or ten pounds. Given a staple like soda crackers or whole-wheat biscuits, even ten pounds in an air-tight container would not be an excessive supply for the average family. In the case of fancy biscuits, it might be possible for the manufacturer to put on the market an assortment of five or six different kinds, put up in these large containers and sold at the bulk rate.

"If the demand is made by the consumer, it is a foregone conclusion that it will be met in some way by the manufacturers. One eager to get an appreciable amount of trade away from his competitors will start the custom of sending out goods in large containers at a very small advance upon the price of the same goods in bulk. If this is done, it is equally certain that all the other manufacturers will do the same thing simply because they can not afford to lag behind on a popular innovation.

"Any really well-considered effort to lower the cost of living is welcome to all classes of people. No one is so well off that he would not prefer to pay lower prices for food than he has to pay now. But if he must lower his bills at the cost of all that has been gained by the pure-food laws, the chances are that the great majority of the bills will remain at their present level.

"Any going back to old conditions would mean a relaxing of watchfulness, a removal of responsibility, and the consequent loss of all that has been gained. In the pure-food movement there is no looking backward toward unsanitary methods because carelessly handled and unidentified foods cost a few cents less."

THE MUSIC OF SHELL-FIRE

THE FIRST TIME, doubtless, that a keenly sensitive musical ear was ever found to be of practical service in battle was when Fritz Kreisler, the Austrian violinist, discovered that he could place the enemy's guns by the varying tones of the shells as they screeched over his head. His attention was first attracted by the difference between the sounds of the Austrian and the Russian shells passing above him. He then found out that a shell on the first, or ascending, half of its curving flight made a dull whine with a falling cadence, which changed to a shrill sound with a rising cadence on the descending curve. Finally he found he could locate by the sound the highest point in the curve of flight. With this knowledge the expert Austrian artillerymen were enabled to locate the Russian batteries. Kreisler himself tells the story in his recently published book, "Four Weeks in the Trenches: the War-Story of a Violinist." He writes:

"My ear, accustomed to differentiate sounds of all kinds, had some time ago, while we still advanced, noted a remarkable discrepancy in the peculiar whine produced by the different shells in their flight through the air as they passed over our heads, some sounding shrill, with a rising tendency, and the others rather dull, with a falling cadence. A short observation revealed the fact that the passing of a dull-sounding shell was invariably preceded by a flash from one of our own cannon in the rear on the hill, which conclusively proved it to be an Austrian shell. It must be understood that as we were advancing between the positions of the Austrian and Russian artillery, both kinds of shells were passing over our heads. As we advanced, the difference between shrill and dull shell grew less and less perceptible, until I could hardly tell them apart. Upon nearing the hill the difference increased again more and more until, on the hill itself, it was very marked. After our trench was finished I crawled to the top of the hill until I could make out the flash of the Russian guns on the opposite heights and, by timing flash and actual passing of the shell, found to my astonishment that now the Russian missiles had become dull, while, on the other hand, the shrill shell was invariably heralded by a flash from one of our guns, now far in the rear. What had happened was this: Every shell describes in its course a parabolic line, with the first half of the curve being ascending and the second one descending. Apparently in the first half of its curve, that is, its course while ascending, the shell produced a dull whine accompanied by a falling cadence, which changes to a rising shrill as soon as the acme has been reached and the curve points downward again. The acme for both kinds of shells naturally was exactly the half distance between Russian and Austrian artillery, and this was the point where I had noticed that the difference was the least marked. A few days later, in talking over my observation with an artillery officer, I was told the fact was known that the shells sounded different going up than when coming down, but this knowledge was not used for practical purposes. When I told him that I could actually determine by the sound the exact

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HE LOCATED THE RUSSIAN GUNS BY EAR.

Fritz Kreisler as an Austrian officer, and his wife as a nurse.

place where a shell coming from opposing batteries was reaching its acme, he thought that this would be of great value in a case where the position of the opposing battery was hidden and thus could be located. He apparently spoke to his commander about me, for a few days later I was sent on a reconnoitering tour, with the object of marking on the map the exact spot where I thought the hostile shells were reaching their acme, and it was later on reported to me that I had succeeded in giving to our batteries the almost exact range of the Russian guns. I have gone into this matter at some length, because it is the only instance where my musical ear was of value during my service."

The variation in tone may be accounted for on the general principle that the pitch of a sound from an approaching source is always raised slightly, while that of one from a receding source is flatted. The pitch of a locomotive-whistle flats appreciably as the locomotive passes the listener. So, as a shell rises away from the earth, its tone flats, and as it approaches earth again, the tone is sharpened.

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LETTERS - AND - ART

THE GREEK PLAY IN THE "YALE BOWL"

IT MUST BE HARD to eliminate the enthusiasm and hilarity of a football crowd when fifteen thousand people go to a play in a bowl. So one need not take it that Granville Barker's presentation of "Iphigenia in Tauris" at the "Yale Bowl" was not a serious production, tho, at one point, it is said, "it was received by the unregenerate undergraduates of New Haven with loud roars of laughter." The wild vagaries

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A RECOGNITION, NOT A "LOW TACKLE."

Causing "a thrill that animated the performance and communicated itself splendidly to those who were watching" in the Yale football arena. Lillah McCarthy and Ian McLaren are here shown as *Iphigenia* and *Orestes* in Euripides's "Iphigenia in Tauris."

of the modern decorative artist, such as Mr. Norman Wilkinson permits himself, have not probably penetrated the scholastic mind nourished on the chaste examples of classic sculpture standing around in dusty rows in the college museum. If Yale men thought that people in Greek plays ought to look like the museum statues, what could they do but laugh when *King Thoas* and his warriors appeared, the latter, according to the New York *Times*, in "their union suits of black and white, adorned with whisk-brooms of the hue of tomato bisque"? *Thoas* himself, according to the same reporter, raised the laugh "with his ornithological scepter, his checkered robe, and his scarlet beard." But the actors, by all accounts, overcame all the hazards to which the decorator subjected them. "It was such a production," says the same reviewer, "as served well the great dramatic values of the work, and served well, too, the simple and singularly beautiful English text prepared with so much affection and appreciation by the incomparable Gilbert Murray." We read:

"It was just a quarter before five when the golden doors of the Temple of Artemis swung wide and *Iphigenia* came forth to speak the riming lines of the prolog. The long-slanting afternoon sunlight flooded all the bowl. Then, as the play advanced and chorus after chorus measured the progress of the story, the shadow of the stadium crept across the orchestra, dimmed the altar, and turned to gray the temple-walls. It was sundown when the figure of Athena appeared in the air.

"For this performance of Euripides was given in the open air. The desolate Argive priestess met the stricken *Orestes* under such a blue and almost cloudless sky as would have rejoiced any Athenian who had paid over his obols and made his way to a seat in the great theater of Dionysius.

"What you saw as you picked your way down into the bowl this afternoon was a Greek theater, or an approach to one, made by taking one segment of the great oval of seats and shutting off its section of the green with the temple-wall and the steps leading down. In front was the altar and the circle of the orchestra, a huge canvas plaque stretched upon the turf. Behind were the tents, and if your seat was not too close to the great folks, the magistrates, and the high priest, you caught a glimpse of the tent-walls bellying in the keen wind. Now and then a turn of that wind brought the sound of voices from the world outside, and once a cheer came from the athletic field across the way, and small messengers perched at the topmost rim waved the news that Yale was winning there. But, for all these and for all the great spaces, you could hear perfectly.

"It was not, of course, an exact Greek theater, but then it was not a perfect Greek play and could not be, not tho its verse were in the speech of fifth-century Athens, not tho all the players wore masks and all—instead of merely one—wore buskin. For not all the zeal of Granville Barker nor all the high scholarship of Gilbert Murray could have made that 15,000 into an audience of Athenians. Seemingly, Mr. Barker was not troubled by the niceties of archeology. Apparently he cared a thousand times more for the beauty of the verse and the tremendous thrill of the great recognition-scene than for all the professorial footnotes ever penned or all the momentous evidences ever excavated patiently from Attic soil. And the thrill animated the performance and communicated itself splendidly to those who were watching."

The performances begun in New Haven are being repeated in several university centers, and they are testing the question, says Mr. H. E. Krehbiel in the New York *Tribune*, "whether or not the taste and feeling of the general public to-day can be brought into consonance with the conception of the drama that departed from the world ages ago." Further:

"One thing is very certain; under the circumstances of these productions there must be a revival of ancient dramatic methods which have an appealing charm in themselves as well as in their relationship to the plays, if there is to be any hope for the success of the experiment. The lofty loveliness of the poetry alone will not suffice; nor the solemn beauty of the subjects, nor the action. Each of these might be expected to make an appeal to persons of intelligence and refinement under conditions which would bring them home to quick recognition. Those conditions are not likely to be found in modern 'Bowls' and stadia, however. The ordinary declamation of the stage will not suffice.

"Recourse must be had to a species of exalted speech of which the secret has been wholly lost, unless a relic of it remains in the church chant. The religious significance and liturgical purport

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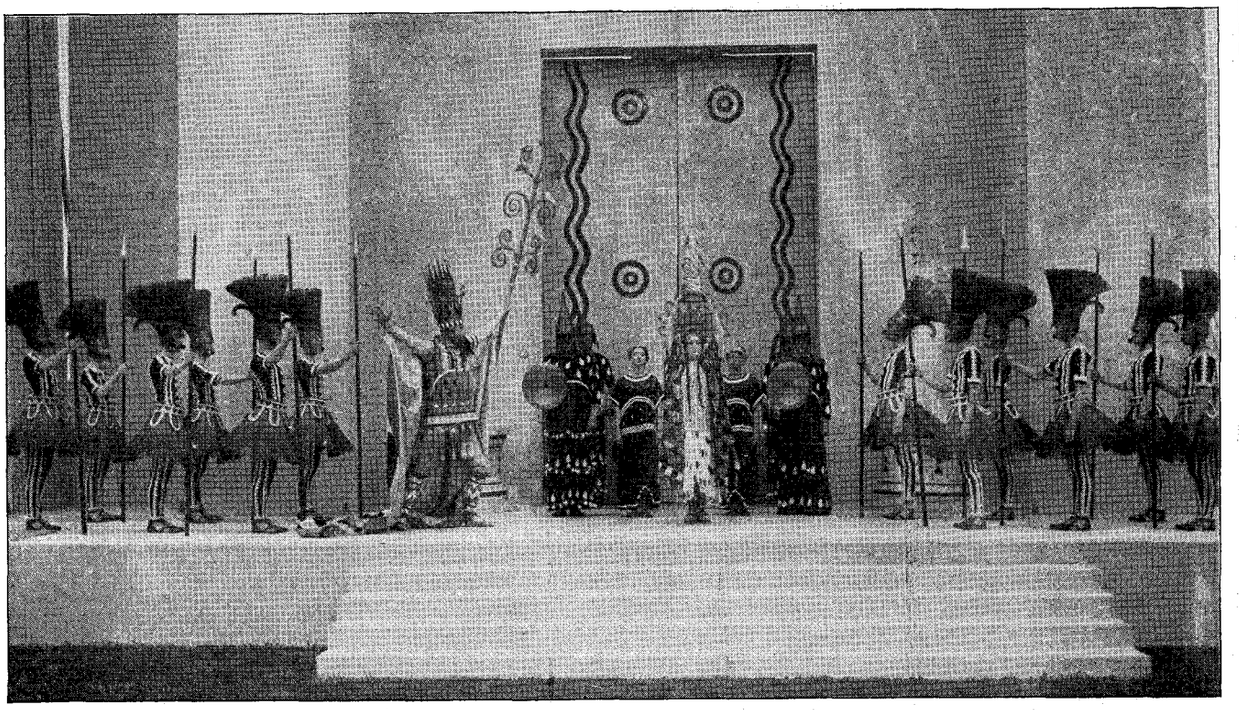

GREETED WITH LOUD ROARS OF LAUGHTER BY YALE'S "UNREGENERATE UNDERGRADUATES."

King Thoas with "checkered robe and scarlet beard," and his attendants in "union suits and whisk-brooms of the hue of tomato bisque" were beyond the archeological conception of New Haven boys. Mr. Norman Wilkinson is responsible for this phase of the Barker production.

of the subjects, which once insured a reverential attitude, are gone forever. Our playhouses are not temples of worship, as the Attic theater was, nor will it be possible so to fire the imagination of the spectators and listeners of to-day by the poetry and a simulation of the antique spectacle that the thought of a place for sports may vanish in the thought of a place of exalted art. Heretofore attempts to revive the classic tragedy have been made chiefly by educational institutions and for educational ends. Mr. Barker looks to creating a dignified popular entertainment; whether he will do this or, for the nonce, make a show for the curious, we can not predict. So that the play may be understood he is using English translations of the ancient text, and he is giving the ancient plays a semblance of the ancient settings. The latter feature will enlist curious attention, if not interest, which could not be obtained in a modern playhouse.

"But it is greatly to be feared that the use of English will put an insurmountable obstacle in the way of elements of performance upon which the external manifestation, as well as the potential appeal to intellect and emotions, depended in Attic times. Music was an integral element of the old plays; not music as we understand the term, but music much more closely bound up with word and action than anything we can conceive of who know only modern languages and modern art. Rhythm was the life-blood of every factor in the ancient drama; it inspired the poetry, the music, and the dance, which were inseparably united in it."

On the question of the costuming that raised the laughs, Mr. Norman Wilkinson says in the Boston *Transcript:*

"The costumes I have studied from all sorts of Greek sources, from designs on pottery, from reliefs, and from Tanagra statuettes. Here, too, however, I have had to deal with a barbaric atmosphere. For instance, in 'Iphigenia,' *Pylades* and *Orestes* were Greeks, and I drest them as such. But the rest of them, if not actual barbarians, had lived so long in a foreign land that I was forced to simplify and give an archaic touch to their costumes for the sake of contrast.

"I have made a liberal use of colors, since we know that the Greeks did. You may remember the story of Phidias's inserting gold eyelashes in the eyelids of his statues. At any rate tiny holes are still to be found in the eyelids of Greek sculpture. Just what colors the Greeks used, however, it is difficult to say; so I have allowed myself plenty of liberty, yet always holding the Greek idea in mind."

POST-CARDS AND MOVIES CENSORED

THE DRASTIC POLICY of the press censorship in England and in France continues to chafe journalists in both countries, as may be inferred from the intermittent and subdued complaining which crops out in their columns. They would seem to indorse the view of *Mr. Dooley* that the only man who will be able to write the history of this war is the censor—if he can remember what he has cut out; but they hardly may be expected to have *Mr. Dooley's* philosophic temper in facing the situation. Especially is this true of France, where the hand of the censor has been lately extended to illustrated post-cards and moving pictures. Of course, the manufacturers of these commodities are the chief objectors, tho their protest or question becomes known through the medium of the press. Thus we learn, from the Paris *Gaulois*, that the president of the post-card syndicate, when he learned that the Government considered some illustrations "compromising" to the national good, stated his case at the Ministry of War, with the result of a working arrangement agreeable to both sides. The matter of war "movies," however, is not being managed with such success apparently, for the official Paris *Temps* notes a case in which films forbidden in the capital are being shown without interference in the provinces. Striking back at this discrimination the moving-picture syndicate gave a private exhibition of the censored scenes before a large assembly of "members of Parliament, litterateurs, journalists, and artists." One of the legislators present, says the writer in the *Temps*, made no secret of his inability to understand why these pictures should be banned, and remarked: "If in this fashion it is hoped that the movement of public opinion will be stopt, the censorship is merely bringing a storm down on its own head. Such arbitrary action can not be indulged in with impunity in a free country." A like contradictory regulation can not happen in the authorization of post-cards because the new order is operative identically wherever the French flag flies. Naturally, the chief purpose of the Government is to prevent the dissemination of cards giving war information to the enemy. Therefore all reproductions of

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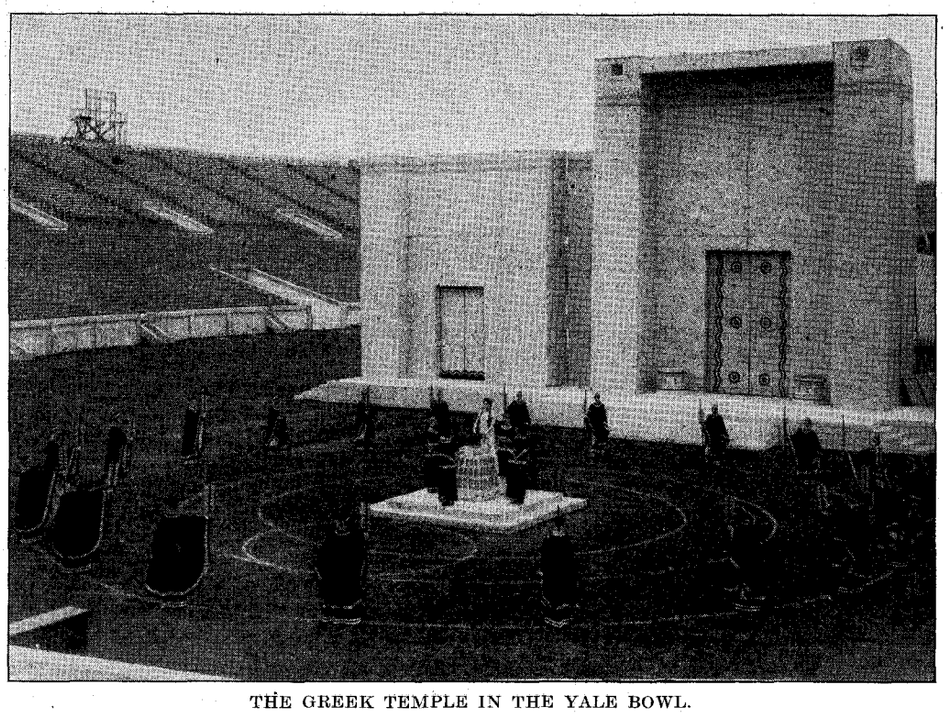
scenes in the fighting-zones, of the movements or maneuvers of troops, either French or of the Allies, and the transport of materials must bear the official stamp of approval before they may be published. Any pictures of war-munitions put into service since the beginning of the war, or now in course of preparation, are absolutely prohibited. This provision applies also to the confidential arrangements of France's allies. The penalty for spurious use of the official stamp is the seizure of such cards and prosecution of their publisher. "And so," laments the *Gaulois* writer, "henceforth the illustrated post-card that everybody would have thought harmless enough is to be exposed to the censor, who will decide without appeal whether it is suitable for circulation." The complaint of the moving-picture syndicate, as related by the *Temps* contributor, is based on two grounds. First, that the films prohibited in Paris are being shown in the provinces; and secondly, that war "movies," so essential and instructive to the nation, should not be subject to the judgment of one official without appeal. The writer goes on to say that:



THE GREEK TEMPLE IN THE YALE BOWL.

The chorus of "Iphigenia" in the "orchestra" of the improvised Greek theater, as produced by Granville Barker. The sun acted as switchboard man and produced some fine "Craigische" effects.

"The first forbidden pictures shown at this private exhibition were views of villages pillaged and sacked by the enemy, movements of German troops, concentration camps of prisoners, and artillery maneuvers. There followed films inspired by various episodes of the war. For example:

"'The Toy Gun' presents the scene of the killing of the little boy who aimed his wooden gun at an officer of the uhlans. The boy's death is avenged by his grandfather. All the provinces have shed tears at this poignant drama; but it is considered dangerous for the nerves of Parisians!

"'Bout-de-Zan and the Spy' portrays the ingenuity of Bout-de-Zan when a spy steals his father's papers. This picture, it seems, was rejected solely on account of its title.

"'The Prefect's Bath' traces the misadventure of a high departmental official. His clothes are stolen by a clever thief who, wearing them, usurps the functions and prerogatives of the prefect. Is it possible that this extravaganza should be detrimental to the respect due to the authorities?

"The invited audience saw nothing whatever to reprehend in these pictures. On the contrary, they frequently gave them warm applause, while their observations about the censorship were rather caustic."

ENGLAND'S POET-SOLDIER

THE COMBINATION of the soldier and the poet is attractive to all men, and especially to the countrymen of Sir Philip Sidney. So says the London *Spectator* in giving the reasons why thousands of Englishmen are now mourning for Rupert Brooke, many of whom never heard of him before his death. It was not given him to fall in battle, tho he took part in the expedition to Antwerp and later participated in the campaign in the Dardanelles. There he succumbed to sunstroke, "slain by the arrows of Apollo," as Homer might say, and now lies buried in Lemnos. He "died in the Isles of Greece, for which he must have shared the lyrical love of Byron." He is the first English poet of whom we have heard that has been snatched from the world by the present war. That others share his hazard is without doubt. America has loaned one of her poets to France, and the letters of Alan Seeger to the New York *Sun*, written from the trenches, have not only thrilled his friends, but won high praise from Mr. William Archer, the English critic. Brooke was a Cambridge man, a writer also of impressionistic prose, "revolutionary, Futuristic," says H. W. Nevinson in *The Nation* (London), "so strongly in revolt against traditional prettiness that he was ready to let beauty go hang with it, unless beauty could be extracted even from hideousness and disgust." Mr. Nevinson proceeds:

"That seemed to me the marked characteristic of the poet, at least up to his last year, tho no one denies the simpler beauty of much that he wrote. And I think it was the same with him in life. Horror of the usual poetic existence urged him to scenes of rough life and adventure. It sent him hurrying off to backwoods and South Seas. It made him ask me to take him as my servant (my 'squire,' we called it) to some campaign, I suppose the Balkan Wars, and I wish from my heart that I had been able to do so. It was this, in the end, that drove him to join the Royal Naval Division, in which he has now died. His last year's poems on the war prove it, especially the poem called 'Peace,' beginning 'Now, God be thanked who has matched us with this hour.'

"It is hard to realize that a being so splendid in vitality is now dead, killed by a mere disease such as lots of us have suffered. It is not only because he died young and died in Greece that he reminds one of Byron. He was possest by the same exuberant and adventurous spirit, the same protesting passion of revolt, and also the same delight in real existence. His grip upon the larger issues of the world might have been like Byron's. No one could less resemble the common British idea of a poet, and yet in reality he was a poet of a type peculiarly English, both in his modesty and in his love of action. In his own epitaph he wrote—

> If I should die, think only this of me:
> That there's some corner of a foreign field
> That is forever England.

It is so that we may think of a field in Lemnos now."

Those lines, which we quoted in "Current Poetry" on May 8, are from one of five war-sonnets that the London *Spectator* speaks of as "above and beyond what Brooke had written

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before." In them, it says, "is a beautiful elaboration of the thought that every English soul enjoyed in foreign lands a kind of spiritual extraterritoriality." "Brooke seemed to feel by instinct that he would die," continues *The Spectator*, "but he let his mind hover joyously and quietly about the sacrifice:

"What he was to lose—his England, his Grantchester—was the measure of the loveliness and the sacredness of what youth offered. He said of young men who died as he was preparing to die:

These laid the world away; poured out the red
Sweet wine of youth; gave up the years to be
Of work and joy, and that unhoped serene
That men call age; and those who would have been,
Their sons, they gave—their immortality.

"Perhaps the best of the sonnets is that entitled 'The Dead':

These hearts were woven of human joys and cares,
Washed marvelously with sorrow, swift to mirth.
The years had given them kindness. Dawn was theirs,
And sunset, and the colors of the earth.

These had seen movement, and heard music; known
Slumber and waking; loved; gone proudly friended;
Felt the quick stir of wonder; sat alone;
Touched flowers and furs and cheeks. All this is ended.

There are waters blown by changing winds to laughter
And lit by the rich skies, all day. And after,
Frost, with a gesture, stays the waves that dance
And wandering loveliness. He leaves a white
Unbroken glory, a gathered radiance,
A width, a shining peace under the night.

RUPERT BROOKE, THE ENGLISH POET,

"Slain by the arrows of Apollo," he lies buried in the isle of Lemnos, a spot which, he prayed, might become "forever England."

"A soul sensitively alive to the beauties of quiet gentleness and kindliness and homeliness goes out in the crash and catastrophe of the ugliest, most brutal, and most blaring war in history. But this is not said as a pitiful discovery on Brooke's behalf. He saw the issue face to face, and he gave himself happily."

Brooke was born at Rugby, in 1887, where his father was a house-master. He played cricket and football and won a poetry prize for a poem on "The Bastille." In 1913 he traveled in the United States, Canada, and the South Sea Islands. His only volume of poems was published in 1911, but later work appeared in a little quarterly called *New Numbers* (Ryton). He lived for some years at Grantchester, near Cambridge, and celebrated this place in the poem here quoted in part. Last September he received a commission in the Royal Naval Division. *The Spectator* speaks further of his literary qualities:

"He approved the taste of his own academic generation, which gave to Donne more honor than even the centuries of neglect seem to many of us to entitle him. Dryden's praise and Pope's 'sincere flattery' say too little about Donne for the young generation of readers of poetry. But if Brooke loved the packed intricacies and amazing metrical erudition of what Dr. Johnson called the Metaphysical School, he also learned from the splendors of Webster in 'The Duchess of Malfi.' Here, again, was a tribute due to genius neglected through centuries, and he paid it as thoroughly as Lamb, who well knew that Webster had the true gift of tragedy, and could make terror noble, pity purifying, and even 'affrightments' decorous. No poem of to-day is better known to Cambridge men than Brooke's yearning for his English home called 'The Old Vicarage, Grantchester,' which was written in Berlin and is republished in 'Georgian Poetry' (The Poetry Bookshop, 3*s*. 6*d*. net). The objective of the conventional Sunday walk, known to many as 'the Grantchester Grind,' is seen through a medium of transforming tenderness; and the words are accepted and treasured by undergraduates perhaps because the amiable flippancy makes it perfectly respectable for them to fall in with its mood. For the matter of that, undergraduates may not before have detected the beauty of the neighborhood of the pool where Byron used to swim:

Just now the lilac is in bloom,
All before my little room;
And in my flower-beds, I think,
Smile the carnation and the pink;
And down the borders, well I know,
The poppy and the pansy blow. . . . . .
Oh! there the chestnuts, summer through,
Beside the river make for you
A tunnel of green gloom, and sleep
Deeply above; and green and deep
The stream mysterious glides beneath,
Green as a dream and deep as death—
Oh, damn! I know it! and I know
How the *May* fields all golden show,
And when the day is young and sweet,
Gild gloriously the bare feet
That run to bathe. . . . . .
Du lieber Gott!
Here am I, sweating, sick, and hot,
And there the shadowed waters fresh
Lean up to embrace the naked flesh,
Temperamentvoll German Jews
Drink beer around; and there the dews
Are soft beneath a morn of gold.
Here tulips bloom as they are told;
Unkempt about those hedges blows
An English unofficial rose;
And there the unregulated sun
Slopes down to rest when day is done,
And wakes a vague unpunctual star,
A slippered Hesper; and there are
Meads toward Haslingfield and Coton
Where *das Betreten's* not *verboten*. . . . . .

Ah, God! to see the branches stir
Across the moon at Grantchester!
To smell the thrilling-sweet and rotten
Unforgetable, unforgotten
River smell, and hear the breeze
Sobbing in the little trees.
Say, do the elm-clumps greatly stand,
Still guardians of that holy land?
The chestnuts shade, in reverend dream,
The yet unacademic stream?
Is dawn a secret shy and cold
Anadyomene, silver-gold?
And sunset still a golden sea
From Haslingfield to Madingley?
And after, ere the night is born,
Do hares come out about the corn?
Oh, is the water sweet and cool,
Gentle and brown, above the pool?
And laughs the immortal river still
Under the mill, under the mill?
Say, is there Beauty yet to find?
And Certainty? and Quiet kind?
Deep meadows yet, for to forget
The lies and truths and pain? . . . oh! yet
Stands the church-clock at ten to three?
And is there honey still for tea?

All Brooke's work, says his friend Lascelles Abercrombie in *The Morning Post* (London), was penetrated with the passion for life:

"No one ever loved life more wholly or more minutely. And he celebrated his love exquisitely, often unforgetably, through all his earlier poetry, getting a further intensity from a long sojourn in the South Seas. But this passion for life had never had seriously to fight for its rights and joys. Like all great lovers of life, he had pleased himself with the thought of death and after death; not insincerely by any means, but simply because this gave a finer relish to the sense of being alive. Platonism, which offers delightful games for such subtle wit as his, he especially liked to play with. It was one more element in the life of here and now, the life of mortal thought and sense and spirit, infinitely varying, and by him infinitely loved. And then came 1914; and his passion for life had suddenly to face the thought of voluntary death. But there was no struggle; for instantly the passion for life became one with the will to die—and now it has become death itself. But first Rupert Brooke had told the world once more how the passion for beautiful life may reach its highest passion and most radiant beauty when it is the determination to die."

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RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

ENGLAND'S WAVERING WITH DRINK

THE PROSPECT that England would follow France and Russia in the matter of prohibiting or restricting the sale of liquor seems to be growing more and more remote, and the turn in the tide is apparently due to the example of the clergy. When King George declared that Buckingham Palace should go "on the wagon," many of his ministers struggled aboard also. The Dean of Canterbury pleaded that his health required that he should not adopt total abstinence, and others have found courage from his example. Both the houses of convocation of Canterbury and York, including bishops and clergy, have taken a stand against prohibition, that of York declaring

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"TUT! TUT!"

—F. T. Richards in *The North American* (Philadelphia).

that it would "look with anxiety upon the total prohibition of the sale of alcoholic drinks." Canterbury permitted itself to invite "the clergy and laity of the Church of England to set an example of self-sacrifice," but this was strictly agreed upon as involving the rights of individual judgment. The American press do not find themselves whole-heartedly sympathetic with the English deans, the Hartford *Courant* declaring that at least there is "nothing hypocritical" in the attitude, tho it is not ascetic either:

"The standard set up is that of the round, comfortable, human life, with the man full master of his appetites, and with no shame that he has these appetites, because he is conscious of his strength to control them and to use them for his own good. If there is any special temptation involved in this matter, the plan of life indicated is, not to dodge this temptation, but to meet it half-way and choke it into proper behavior."

The drinking of liquor is a British institution, observes the Charleston *Post*, "and a war of the planets would have about as much influence to abolish it as a mere death-grapple of nations." After reviewing the various grounds of opposition set forth by the clerical bodies, this paper adds: "It's the first outright championship of the hardly beset Demon of Rum the world has seen for half a generation, and that old wretch must feel finely set up at the respectable advocates who have taken his brief." The *Post* thus reviews the facts upon which it bases this comment:

"The King hasn't had a good drink for three weeks—if he has stuck to his declaration—nor has Lord Kitchener either, tho that is of less concern, for the conqueror of the dervishes could get along without eating as easily as without drinking, if it would promote efficiency, but the British public hasn't gone in for anything of that radical nature by any means, nor does it intend to. The lords temporal and spiritual are willing enough to give up their lives and all that, but not their liquor. The latter are especially determined, and, with refreshing independence and frankness, say so. The Archbishop of York declared, in the upper house of his convocation, that a comprehensive scheme of prohibition, carried into effect in a wave of war enthusiasm, would have no permanent value, but would result in a dangerous reaction the moment peace came to remove the prohibition, and this, said the Archbishop, would be 'real and regrettable intemperance.' In the lower house of the same convocation, the Dean of Manchester offered a resolution, which was promptly adopted, declaring that the house 'would look with anxiety upon the total prohibition of alcoholic drinks.' The Dean said, in supporting the resolution, that 'organized prohibition would mean a revolution in English life, and there would be a strong reaction, resulting in the end, I think, in an excess of intemperance.' The convocation of Canterbury took similar ground, adopting a resolution 'inviting the clergy and laity of the Church of England to set an example of self-sacrifice' in the matter of alcoholic liquors, only upon the distinct understanding that this was not a recommendation or a resolve of total abstinence. The Dean of Canterbury said he would flatly refuse to give up liquor altogether. He had tried that once, had suffered in health, and would try it no more."

The Macon *Telegraph* suggests that "if there be any embryo John Wesleys waiting to blaze forth in England at the present time, the far-famed opportune moment would seem to be right on the job." The present exigencies take it "back to the Anglican clergy of another day and time"—

"A clergy whose influence for those things which were not entirely spiritual had something to do with the anti-English spirit that primed the American colonists for the Revolution. This was the clergy that made John Wesley possible, that by contrast made of the great evangelist a flaming torch of truth and righteousness lighting the dark corners of both the home islands and even crossing to America to teach the people the simple truth of Jesus Christ and him crucified.

"Wesley was the best thing that ever happened to the High Church in England. He was an excellent purgative and brought back those who retained their allegiance to the Church to the spirit of the undoubtedly beautiful ritual of the Anglican Church. So he did good for everybody. But times change and men degenerate.

"Now it would appear that we have among the servitors of the Most High in the official Church of England the return of the hard-drinking, hard-riding, red-faced rector of the eighteenth century. Else why should they refuse to follow the lead of the King, Kitchener, and Asquith in the matter of personal abstinence?"

The general situation in England is summed up by Philip Snowden, M.P., in *The Christian Commonwealth* (London), who indicates a difference of opinion on the drink-question even in the Cabinet. Mr. Lloyd-George's first speech on the subject, now more than three months ago, was followed up by no special activity toward limitation, and, indeed, the Premier's subsequent assurance that the ammunition-output was in no way affected by the drink-problem led people to settle comfortably back to their cups. There is even a political aspect to the first move of the Chancellor of the Exchequer:

"Mr. Lloyd-George wanted to kill two birds with one stone; or, to put it another way, he wanted to use the opportunity created by the urgent need for mobilizing labor with the utmost effi-

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ciency in order to carry out a great scheme of liquor-trade reform, which had been in his mind for a long time before the war broke out. Russia had done heroic things, and France had followed not far behind. It was not for Mr. Lloyd-George to hesitate where France and Russia had not been afraid to venture. But the very moderate scheme he put before the House of Commons last week appears to be all he has been able to induce his colleagues in the Cabinet to accept out of the far larger scheme he is believed to have asked them to approve. There is much to be said against attempting big things when the country is in a state of panic, and there is a specially strong objection to rushing through at such a time, under the plea of urgent necessity, a scheme of liquor-trade reform which would be repugnant to large bodies of people in the country. The simplest and least complicated thing to have done would be to prohibit the sale of spirits altogether during the war. That would have hit rich and poor alike, and it would have left the less harmful drinks still available.

"But the prohibition of spirits could not be adopted because of the opposition the proposal met with from people who were not willing to sacrifice a luxury or a vice to help the country in this time of need. To these people the liberty to indulge their tastes appears to be a matter of greater concern than to save the lives of the men in the field. The patriotism of these people was shown on the day after the Chancellor made his proposals for the increase in the duties on spirits, wines, and beer. The leading wine- and spirit-dealers were overwhelmed with orders for wines and spirits from these patriotic people who wanted to get their stocks of liquor without paying the added duties which Parliament had imposed the day before. On the other hand, the spirit-merchants showed their patriotism by adding the amount of the new duties to the prices of goods previously in stock. The workmen who are charged with excessive drinking and with losing time from work, however reprehensible their conduct may be, can at any rate point to the example of their 'betters'; and to the House of Commons itself, which is unwilling to take the pledge of abstinence from liquor even during working hours."

A GERMAN PASTOR'S VERDICT

ONE OF NEW YORK'S leading preachers, Rev. Dr. Cornelius Woelfkin, of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, took up the case of Germany in the present war in his sermon of May 16, and served notice on the country of his mother's and father's birth. He declared that he had had an opportunity to consider the arguments and actions of both sides, for acquaintances in Germany, knowing him to be German and to speak and read German readily, had forwarded him quantities of literature prepared by German writers. He gave a review of these and came to the situation created by the loss of the *Lusitania*. As the New York *Times* reports him, he said:

"Unless Germany can give us grounds and reasons far better than any she has yet put forth, her appeal for our moral support must inevitably fail. We do not believe in the divine right of kings nor that the Kaiser is specially anointed by the Holy Ghost for his boasted propaganda. We do not believe in the overvaulting ambition of a Pan-German program. We do not believe that a culture which tramples obligations underfoot and desecrates national honor is having any mission in the world today. We do not believe in a doctrine of might being right, and which may abrogate all law on the special plea of selfish, ambitious necessity.

"We do not believe in war upon civilians with a view to terrorizing a people. We do not believe in reprisals that make for savagery and barbarity. Unless we can have better reasons than are now at hand, and assurances of a return to the observance of national conventions, we must despair of Germany's culture, integrity, and good faith.

"So far I have spoken as one who has tried to read on this subject, and express the sentiment which I think has possest your minds and hearts in our present crisis. Now let me speak a word for my own self.

"Fifty years ago a soldier serving through the whole Civil War perished on the monitor *Patapsco* in Charleston Harbor. His body, recovered, was buried in Fort Johnston Cemetery. On Tuesday next I shall stand beside that grave to do honor to the memory of my father. He was a native of Germany and married a German girl. By heredity the blood in my veins is German blood. I shall look across the sea with a pain of soul, and pray:

"'O land of my father, O people of my mother's tongue, my heart is grieved for thee. May God comfort and heal thee. May he rescue thee from shame and tyranny. May he defeat the counsel of wrong and sin. May he stir thy better instincts and make thee repent of evil. May he lighten again thy torch of honor and glory that thou mayest be worthy of thy noblest history and traditions. But if thou persist in the course of lawless dishonor, then, with shame and sorrow, I stand in the front rank to proclaim thee isolated from the morality of civilization, a ruthless buccaneer, a lawless national pirate who must give account at the court of humanity and history and the throne of a holy God in whose ears come the cries of murdered innocents.'"

THE PERIL TO OUR WAR-RELIEF

IF WAR SHOULD COME between Germany and the United States, what would be the fate of Belgium and Poland? Thus far American philanthropy has kept the Belgians alive, and the machinery of distribution of foodstuffs has been in the hands of Americans under the direction of Mr. Hoover.

KING GEORGE AND THE DRAGON.

—© *Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

Of course, all this machinery would stop at once in the event of such hostilities as are mentioned above, points out Mr. Oswald G. Villard, writing from Washington to the New York *Evening Post*. Every American in Belgium concerned in the distribution of food would have to leave immediately, under penalty of being made a prisoner of war, and the shipping of supplies from this country would be paralyzed. "The ships bearing cargoes for the Belgians would be open to capture or would be sunk by German submarines." With a million men taken out of productive employment and put into camps, foodstuffs would be needed at home. These results, with others less open to immediate observation, come into Mr. Villard's purview:

"In Poland, the one hope is that American philanthropy will come to the rescue of a people that is far more to be pitied even than the Belgians, for their country has been repeatedly fought over and has been laid waste by the German, Russian, and Austrian armies, the Russians having shown particular cruelty and ruthlessness. In a recent issue of the Berlin *Tageblatt*, Capt. Richard Förster, one of its war correspondents, draws a terrible picture of that part of Russian Poland in which the German armies are fighting their way forward. Not a single

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field has been cultivated, he writes, and hardly a living person can be seen except the soldiers. The few peasants who dare to hang about are listless, half-starved, and without the courage to do any work. 'Statistically,' says Captain Förster, 'it has been shown that three-quarters of all Poland has been affected by war. Not one of the ten provinces has escaped this fate, and 5,500 villages have been utterly destroyed. The damage to property has been estimated to be a billion rubles.'

"Now, if the United States goes to war, the best hope of getting at these poor people, that is, through agents of the Rockefeller Commission or of Mr. Hoover, by way of German territory, goes by the board, and this again means the death of thousands upon thousands of women and children by starvation, whose souls will go to join those of the murdered on the *Lusitania*, as a perpetual indictment of war and everything that it connotes.

"Switzerland, too, as already pointed out in this correspondence, faces a very critical situation if Italy goes into the war. Its one hope of preventing starvation will be the importation of American foodstuffs by way of France. Those Americans who seek revenge, pure and simple, for the *Lusitania* tragedy, ought seriously to ask themselves, it is thought here, whether they really wish their Government to resort to arms at so frightful a cost—the lives of perhaps millions of people. There are even some who ask whether, if it is a matter of honor, it would not be a little bit more honorable, as it would be more humane, to preserve these millions of lives than to sacrifice many American existences and let the Belgians and Poles perish, while endeavoring to shed German blood."

WAR AS SEEN BY THE MYSTICS

ONE CLASS of individuals in the world is not seriously disturbed by the Great War. The mystics look upon the struggle as a necessary and inevitable event in the evolution of the world and the attainment of its ultimate perfection. Mr. J. M. Bicknell, writing in *The Word*, a Theosophical magazine, condemns the leaders of the war, but, on the other hand, declares that the bulk of the people get just what they deserve. When they are sunk so deep in a state of mental apathy that they permit a few hundred men to determine their modes of existence, what they shall have, and when they shall go to the battle-field and expose themselves as targets to be shot at, for reasons of which they are wholly ignorant, he argues, nothing short of war, death, and suffering will arouse them. Up to a certain point man will learn in no school except that of physical pain. Those intelligent but scheming leaders are the involuntary teachers of the remainder of the people. They are not entitled to any credit for their teachings, their object being selfish, but they have developed some faculties for which they will have their reward. He proceeds:

"It is almost impossible to get the attention of the multitude fixt on and interested in anything that does not offer immediate physical recompense. They act as if the whole universe was made for no other purpose than to dress, eat, drink, and have children and enjoy bodily pleasures for a few years. They connive at the corrupt and selfish methods of the leaders, because each one desires the privilege of using the same methods against those of his own level and below him."

When men are in this condition, nothing but extreme pain and deprivation will awaken them and make them think. This is precisely what the methods of the more intelligent leaders accomplish in the end, but without intention on their part. The mystical view that the spiritual is everything and the material nothing is seen in this passage:

"The higher powers that control the universe look down on the horrors of war with composure, and apparently without a symptom of regret. It is only the children taking their medicine. It is for their good. The sun shines down on the battle-field as brightly and with as little concern as it shines down on a field of corn. The solid earth itself is built up from the remains of animal and human life—all fallen in the struggle of life. When we look at war alone it seems shocking, but if we consider the great world-tragedy, war becomes a petty passing event."

Mr. C. H. A. Bjerregaard, the author of a number of works on mysticism, who fought in the war between Denmark and Germany in 1866, writes an article on "Brotherhood and War" in the same magazine. He attributes the atrocities and alleged atrocities of the war to the war-trumpet now employed in all the European armies except the British, which uses the bugle. The bugle is a much milder instrument than the trumpet-horn, which is an instrument of passion and has the same impulse to action as the war-dance has upon the savage. A trumpet-horn, we learn, has the power to let loose all the savage elements in man. The trumpet-horn is the exponent or earliest known prototype of martial music. Primarily its object was to "scare the foe," and originally it was not used as a musical instrument.

"The trumpet-horn is, therefore, an exponent of certain demonic forces known to occultists; forces which create discord, which cleave asunder that which is whole; forces which act upon the weak as heart-raking and nerve-splitting impulses. Such demonic forces make their entries into our world and our personalities, riding, as it were, on the tunes of trumpet-horns. This power is hinted at by Kipling in this remarkable line (in 'Ford o' Cabal, River'): 'Blow the trumpet; draw the sword.' (I allow myself to write 'trumpet' for 'bugle,' because that is obviously Kipling's meaning.) The tumpet-horn literally draws the sword or all that the sword means; such as, discord, conflict, clashing, hostility, defiance. I do not say that all can perceive these special qualities, but I will say that those qualities are aroused in sensitive natures, both healthy and diseased ones. Even in this country people have felt the effect of the sounding of the trumpet-horn in Europe."

Mr. Bjerregaard goes on to declare that the trumpet-horn has communicated and greatly intensified international hatreds and insane speech of certain individuals in the countries at war. An occultist can hear all that satanism and deviltry in some of the notes given out in the trumpet-horn. He asks: "Who can escape the evil influences let loose upon the earth by the war?" The answer is that only the strong ones can escape these influences, and the strong ones are those who have laid aside patriotism, nationality, all kinds of idiosyncrasies, and have substituted the universal kingdom and the Inner Life. These are the builders of the brotherhood temple; they practise the brotherhood religion. The strong ones stand on the bridge of great purpose, and with equanimity see all things flow on in the turbulent stream of life. But strong ones are not indifferent to the issues. Freedom and indifference are opposite poles. War is credited with awakening many a poor soldier and sailor and many a poor woman and child, through suffering, to a knowledge of the realities of existence. Some even "can rise above our own individual passions and look dispassionately upon a war of which we may ourselves be the victims." All depends upon taking the right view of death:

"Death is one thing, but the conception of death is another. It is the natural man's conception of death that disturbs the truth and prevents the right understanding. As a matter of course the natural man is not an occultist, nor is he on the Path, nor does the natural man build the brotherhood temple. Destroy the natural man! He has no right to exist. When he is destroyed, the fear of death is destroyed also. The spiritual man knows no death. Death is to the occultist a normal feature of life; he has learned that death is a great, conscious, devoted, loving power. He knows from experience that death is ceaselessly helping man to relieve himself of the shackles and fetters and bonds of all kinds. The occultist knows that when he dies and friends leave him, one friend, death, does not leave him. Death, his only true friend, continues to help him, and never ceases to help him till he has attained final emancipation. All this is, of course, a mystery, and perhaps a revolting talk to man. No matter, it is the truth of life. Death, then, may be looked upon as a builder of the brotherhood temple! . . . . . .

"I conclude that the war will go toward establishing the brotherhood religion. First it will act negatively by removing militarism, aristocracy, and the tyranny of capitalism. It will clear the European atmosphere. It will bring forth true nobility and a fair distribution of nature's gifts, and it will awaken the people who survive, as well as a large number of those who die, to a realization of life's deeper factors and worth."

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REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

THE SECOND EDITION OF "THE NEW INTERNATIONAL ENCYCLOPEDIA"

The New International Encyclopedia. Second edition. Vols. 1–12. A–Jouy. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. 1914–15.

The New International Year-Book for the Year 1914. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. Pp. viii.–806. 1915.

The experienced reviewer is apt to open a reputed "new" edition of an encyclopedia with suspicion. "New" editions have so often proved to be mere reprints, with a few plates cut to admit of changes in articles that are likely to be examined and with a "supplement" that forms the basis of the principal claim to up-to-dateness, that the examiner usually adopts Missouri as his temporary residence. It is, therefore, gratifying to know that the twelve volumes so far issued of the present work will sustain an exacting test; they fully warrant the use of the words "new edition."

The editorial board has been changed, Frank Moore Colby and Talcott Williams constituting the new board. The former was one of the editors of the first edition. An examination of the amount of matter in the work discloses a considerable increase. The pages are slightly larger than those of the old edition. In the old the letter A required 1131 pages; in the new it takes up 1270, an excess of 139 pages.

This represents quite accurately the average rate of enlargement throughout the work. Thus volume 12 of the new edition goes down to "Jouy" and requires 9,566 pages. The same point in the old edition was reached in the middle of volume 11, and the number of pages required was 8,385. Since the old edition consisted of twenty volumes and the new is expected to require twenty-two, the excess so far of 1,181 pages proves that the symmetrical development of the work is kept fairly in hand.

At this point, however, we are reminded that the final volumes of the first edition were severely cut, and that in order to maintain proportionate treatment of the later topics, a more generous allowance might advantageously be made in at least the last three volumes of those yet to appear.

Careful comparison shows that the matter has been entirely reset. Opportunity was afforded, therefore, to revise and rewrite, as well as to introduce new topics or to transform cross-references with articles. Full advantage was taken of this opportunity. A very small proportion of topics appears unchanged in form and substance from the first edition. And often where the text is unchanged (these articles treating subjects in which no important gain in knowledge has been made) the bibliography shows attention in the mention of a new book on the subject.

The largest number of new topics is in biography, a considerable proportion of which deals with Jewish and Arabic subjects, many with contemporaries who have become notables in various lines of work. Some are introduced through the opening up by conquest of regions like North Africa, making mention of some dynasties or rulers necessary. What may be included under this head is the separate treatment of topics which formerly were discust under larger subjects, *e.g.*, two columns are given to "Abattoir," which in the first edition was cross-referred to "Slaughter-houses." Similarly "Ancestor-worship," formerly cross-referred to "Man, Science of," takes up a column and a quarter.

Expansion is also caused by enlargement of articles dealing with subjects that have undergone development. Thus "Aeronautics" is expanded from 13½ columns to 29½; "Alaska," from 14 to 25; "Chemistry," from 36 to 44. Articles connected with the trades (*e.g.*, "Concrete," "Electric Motors"), with industrial development ("Dams and Reservoirs"), and with offensive and defensive warfare ("Coast Defense," "Field Artillery") have also received especial attention.

A notable feature of the new edition is its use of lighter paper than was used in the old. This is not such extremely thin paper as is used, for example, by the university presses of England—which is so often an annoyance to the hurried reader—but one intermediate between that and what is in ordinary use for such books. There is thus effected a great saving in shelf space (15¾ inches as against 25 inches for the twelve volumes) without the liability to tear or the difficulty in leafing which are the faults of "India paper."

To criticize any such work as this is no difficult task—if the predilections of the critic alone be the norm. For example, the second article on "Abacus" is not improved by omitting the distinguishing words "In Architecture" immediately following the title in the first edition. But "The International" is fortunate in possessing editors of large breadth of view, with only an occasional—lapse, shall we call it? or—slip in permitting enthusiastic contributors to exceed their limits, as often in articles on music or musicians. Provided that this does not compel too radical cutting in the latter volumes, it can be endured with composure. The whole work as a new edition is a credit to publishers, editors, and contributors alike, and should be adequately welcomed by the public.

"The New International Year-Book for 1914," issued in uniform style with the "Encyclopedia," chronicles and discusses events of importance of the year throughout the world in all lines of activity. It covers development in art, science, industry, and government; notes new creations ("Albania," for instance); discusses great movements ("War of the Nations," 27 pages); and in general instructs in the march of events during the year. The volume for 1914 equals in value its predecessors, the worth of which is too well known to call for special mention.

WAR BOOKS

Wheeler, Howard D. Are We Ready? With a Letter by Major-General Leonard Wood. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. xviii–228. New York: Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.50 net.

The obsession of war has tempted writers to make flights into the future—Icarian flights in most cases; for prophecy in the form of fiction is the most hazardous of all. In the opening pages of his book, Mr. Wheeler describes the future conquest of New York by an enemy fleet, using as his model newspaper accounts of actual events. This imaginative prelude gives zest to the practical matter which is contained in the rest of the book, namely, the total unpreparedness of the United States to cope with a first-class European Power, and the necessity, so startlingly shown by recent events, of putting the nation on something like a real war basis, the model of which he suggests is Switzerland. Major-General Leonard Wood contributes a preface, in which he deprecates the possibility of sending the youth of the country untrained and unprepared into war. He advocates a preparation for defense "to an extent consistent with our ideals and institutions," and while disowning "militarism," argues in favor of "that degree of military preparedness which is found in Switzerland, and is now being established in Australia." These ideas are presented in elaborated and interesting form in Mr. Wheeler's book. There are twenty-eight illustrations, all of timely character.

Münsterberg, Hugo. The Peace and America. 12mo, pp. 276. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1 net.

This volume is a sequel to the author's earlier volume, "The War in America," which was about the first of the war-books. It deals with the present and the future, as its predecessor dealt with the past. It is written in a friendly vein, avoids the rancors that inform most of the current writings of German protagonists, and yet is characterized by fervent patriotism. In "The War in America," Professor Münsterberg endeavored to show that the principles propagated by Clausewitz, Treitschke, and Bernhardi did not represent the mind of the German people, and he called attention to the Russian peril to the world in the event of an Allies' victory. In the sequel he pursues his thesis that Germany is not in essence a military nation, but that her true aims and interests are those of peace. His views in this respect, while creditable, are in complete disagreement with those of most of his confrères in Germany. Those who wish to arrive at the truth upon this subject would do well to read in connection with Professor Münsterberg's two books "The War Book of the German General Staff," just published in English and reviewed elsewhere.

Von der Golz, Field-Marshal Baron. The Nation in Arms. A Treatise on Modern Military Systems and the Conduct of War. Translated by Philip A. Ashworth. Popular edition, edited by A. Hilliard Atteridge. 8vo, pp. viii–288. New York: George H. Doran Company. $1 net.

General von der Golz's book is one of the most interesting productions brought into notice by the war. The author typifies perhaps more than any other general the spirit and essence of German militarism. He has been called "the most eminent pupil of von Moltke, and has had a distinguished career, having served in the War of 1870, and afterward in Turkey as the instructor of the Ottoman Army. It

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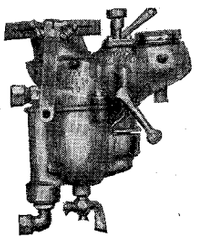

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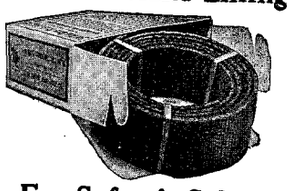

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was he who planned the campaign that resulted in the Sultan's victory over Greece in 1897. In the recent Turco-Balkan conflict his prestige fell in the public estimation, but it is declared in the editor's preface to his book that the Turks lost in this war because his plan for a defensive campaign was rejected by the Ottoman commanders. Field-Marshal von der Golz's book is a military classic, the work of a man of high intellectual gifts, who has taken Napoleon and Frederick the Great and their systems for his models. The book shows to what an astonishing extent the evil side of Napoleon's genius has obsessed the German military mind. The magic name literally haunts the author's narrative, wherein war as war is apotheosized and the ideals and arts of peace are spoken of with contempt. The frank cynicism of the book is appalling.

Morgan, J. H. (M. A.), Translated by. The War Book of the General Staff. Being "The Usages of War on Land." Issued by the Great General Staff of the German Army. With a Critical Introduction by the Translator. 12mo, pp. xv–199. New York: McBride, Nast & Co. $1 net.

This is a literal and integral translation of the "Kriegsbrasch im Landkriege," the famous book of rules of the German Army, the *vade mecum* of the Kaiser's officers, and the most authoritative work of its kind in Germany, "taking precedence," according to the translator, "over all other publications whether military or legal, alike over the works of Bernhardi the soldier and of Holtzendorff the jurist." The translator is an Oxford man, who has been a student in German universities. In an introduction Mr. Morgan presents a concentrated, closely reasoned study of German diplomacy, politics, and academic teaching since 1870. He asserts that the imagination of Germans is saturated with notions of war, that an unbroken chain links together Clausewitz, Bismarck, Treitschke, von der Golz, Bernhardi, and the official exponents of German policy to-day. In the German imagination "the temple of Janus is never closed." Hated England, the author shows, is not a recent phenomenon. It dates from 1883, and is related to *Weltpolitik.* It was a hatred conceived in jealousy of England's world-empire, and "the obstetrics of Treitschke materially assisted its birth." The book deliberately inculcates "frightfulness."

ANOTHER FABRE VOLUME

Fabre, J. Henri. Bramble Bees and Others. Translated by Alexander Teixeira de Mattos, Fellow of the Zoological Society of London. Pp. viii–456. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50 net.

A recluse of science, J. Henri Fabre has spent a good part of his life revolving the mysteries of nature as they are revealed in insect life, and more especially in bees, spiders, and flies. His *Souvenirs Entomologiques* comprise ten volumes, and the present selection of his wonderful revelations on "Bramble Bees and Others" is offered with a view to presenting something more that is eminently characteristic of the French philosopher-naturalist. Besides being a scientist, probably second to none in Europe in his chosen domain, Fabre has the gift of original literary expression, as Huxley had. The well-known characterization of him as "the insects' Homer" is a happy one. In the whole range of natural history there is perhaps no more interesting figure than this amiable octogenarian Frenchman, who for so many years has shunned fame while pursuing his investigations in the tiny world of insects—its spiders, flies, and bees. Like so many other votaries of science, Fabre was very poor at the beginning. It was during a time of struggle for a little money that, by one of those chances that seem providential, he met at Avignon John Stuart Mill, who befriended him with $600, thus contracting a debt which he afterward in the course of many years repaid by dint of hard exertions.

His former books contained wonderful discoveries about spiders and flies. The new volume seems every bit as interesting. This time the subject itself is a noble one—the little creature so typical of industry, marked for favor by poets and deemed worthy of a place in the panoply of Napoleon. Bramble bees are those that inhabit the stumps of brambles which are left by peasants in trimming hedges. Soft, pithy, and dry, this refuge offers ideal shelter to the discerning little home-seekers. Fabre has found thirty species of bramble-dwellers. At the head of the list he puts the three-pronged Osmia, whose gallery, which has the diameter of a lead pencil, sometimes descends to a depth of twenty inches. There is a long description of the amazing life and habits of the Osmia, ending in a pæan to this paragon of bees in the manner of St. Francis of Assisi with the birds:

"The droning of the busy swarm fills the flowery vault, while a snow of petals falls softly to the foot of the tree. With the population of hornsticks, there mingles another of mere drinkers, whose nesting time has not yet begun. This is the colony of the Osmia with their copper-colored skin and bright red fleece. They are the first delegates that come to attend the festival of the early blooms. 'Tis but a moment since they burst their cocoon, the winter abode. . . . Hail to you, O my dear Osmia, who yearly from the far end of the bareness opposite snow-capped Ventoux bring me the first tidings of the awakening of the insect world! I am one of your friends; let us talk about you a little."

FICTION

Martin, Helen R. Martha of the Mennonite Country. Pp. 315. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co.

Few writers of interesting stories vary more than Helen R. Martin. This is far from being Mrs. Martin's best effort. The story is interesting, because of the author's clever use of the peculiar Mennonite dialect, but the situations are exaggerated, and the plot is commonplace, trite, and melodramatic. We have the well-known stepmother's abuse of innocent youth; the rich old uncle who comes home to die and disinherits the wicked stepmother; the millionaire's daughter who prefers school-teaching to parties; and the author, disguised as a teacher, who rescues the abused Martha—in fact, all the tricks known to harrowing novels. We are accustomed to wicked step-relations, but Martha's father is almost unbelievable. Mrs. Martin is too clever a writer to be satisfied with doing anything but her best.

Bailey, Temple. Contrary Mary. Pp. 388. Philadelphia: Penn Publishing Company.

Mary Ballard, who gives her name to the title-page of this novel, wasn't really contrary, but appeared so to relatives who didn't agree with her advanced notions, and to the wealthy Porter Bigelow, who wanted her to marry him. Mary was ambitious and imbued with modern "uplift" tendencies, "believing that woman should be capable of maintaining herself without

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playing the traditional "clinging vine" to some masculine "sturdy oak." As her first effort toward self-support, she rents rooms to Roger Poole, a man who, sick at heart, had lost faith in himself as well as in God. She is an interesting character and well portrayed, admirable in her devotion to her married sister, Constance; her watchful, brooding care of the weak brother, Barry; and her tender affection for her deaf aunt, Isabelle. She succeeds in putting new ambition into Roger—with the usual romantic result. There are a few inconsistencies in the development of the plot, but it all comes out right in the end. Mary, having tried the life of a "working woman," is glad to become a good man's inspiration and a loving wife. Elements of distinct popularity this story has.

Brower, Lorraine Catlin. The Vale of Illusion. Pp. 423. Chicago: The Reilly & Britton Company.

If man could always realize his highest ideals life would hold very few problems to be solved and few illusions to be dispelled. Lorraine Catlin Brower has, evidently, thought much on the "single standard" for the sexes and the tenacity of the marriage-bond. This story gives her a chance to present the results of her contemplations. For a first novel, it runs smoothly and with such an easy style that the reader is carried over theatrical and rather trite situations by the interest the plot awakens. That a young lady of twenty-one should be a successful opera-composer is rather incredible; in fact, Elizabeth's innocence and ignorance of life seem more compatible with her age than does her genius. It takes four lovers to give her a full education in matters of life and love. She preaches better than she practises, as is usual in human life, but the end seems to justify the means. Paul Chandler deserved his forgiveness and happiness even before he gets them. The narrative is rich in description and the characters are well drawn. They work out vital issues which are to-day much discust.

Haggard, Rider H. Allan and the Holy Flower. Pp. 384. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.35.

No one knows how to produce more thrills to the page than Rider Haggard. We have here nearly four hundred pages crowded with adventure, tragedy, startling experiences, and novel situations. The love-element is mostly in an underlying motive which actuates "Brother John" in his wandering search for the wife who disappeared twenty years before, and he cloaks that motive in apparent madness. During his wanderings, he obtains a specimen of the "Holy Flower," an orchid of marvelous size and beauty. It is the search that brings into the story the well-known Allan Quatermain, the wealthy young adventurer, and a body-guard of Hottentots, Zulu chiefs, and other Africans, who exhaust every possible experience in open warfare, subtle trickery, ingenious intrigue, deceit, and craftiness. We read of blood brotherhood, cruelties of superstitious rites, incredible fortitude in suffering. In fact, the author has massed enough material for many books. It all goes with such a swing that it is thrilling, blood-curdling, and interesting. The story is Rider Haggard in the superlative degree.

Andrews, Mary Raymond Shipman, and Murray, Roy Irving. August First. Pp. 179. New York. Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.

Geoffrey McBirney, assistant clergyman in a large city, finds himself, in the hour set aside for personal consultation, confronted by a young, wealthy, and beautiful

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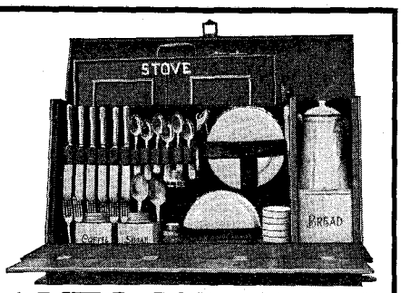

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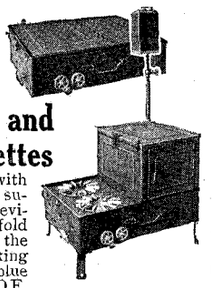

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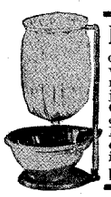

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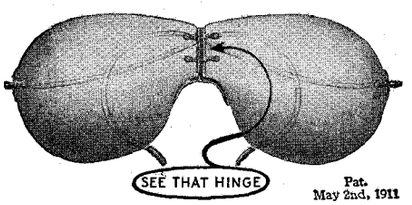

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girl, who seeks to kill herself because her physician has told her disease in a few years will kill her. The young rector, disconcerted by the charm and evident suffering of the suppliant, sends her away after exacting a promise that she will live until she hears from him. The story then is developed through a series of letters between the rector and "August First," as she insists she shall be called. Gradually the letters take on a more personal tone, and awaken a new interest in life by introducing new ideals and ambitions. The conclusion is inevitable. The charm and intensity of the letters must be read to be appreciated. It is a pretty love-story with dramatic situations.

Little, Frances. The House of the Misty Star. Pp. 270. New York: The Century Company. $1.25.

The little house on the hilltop, before which for unknown years a night-light had been kept burning in a battered old bronze lantern, had housed Miss Jenkins, an American missionary, whose life's monotony had been broken only by teaching among her Japanese "step-children." She craved excitement, however, and when it came it came in clouds. The first break came when she brought "Jane Gray," impractical, romantic, but full of faith, into her home. At the same time, she found "Zura," daughter of both East and West, setting herself up in open rebellion against her Japanese grandfather, Kishimoto San, who could see nothing good except in ancient beliefs and traditions. The daily missionary calm is further disturbed by the arrival of Page Hanaford, shrouded in a mystery which nearly becomes a tragedy. With such characters, Miss Little weaves a romance that is dramatic and joyous. Her familiarity with the habits, traditions, and customs of the Japanese furnish us with much that is illuminating and entertaining. Zura's rebellion seems a trifle too headstrong and thoughtlessly unreasonable, but her girlish surrender and her love-awakening are fascinating. Miss Little has power in word-painting. Some of her descriptions are exquisite.

Glass, Montague. The Competitive Nephew. Pp. 350. Garden City, New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.20.

This collection of stories represents the best of the author's work for the last two years. All are written in his familiar style, but are the sort of stories that should be read only one at a time, otherwise the mind, alert and stimulated by their cleverness, becomes wearied and non-receptive to their appeal of laughter and humanity. "Potash and Perlmutter" are not the only notable characters created by this author. These pages are filled with pictures of men and women, by nature emotional, but at heart real. Mr. Glass portrays a race whose foibles and virtues make amusing reading, but we find ourselves laughing *with*, rather than *at*, those who furnish the humor.

Stuart, Ruth McEnery. The Cocoon. Pp. 190. New York: Hearst's International Library Company. $1.

This is a pretty little "Rest-Cure Comedy" written in a style piquant, humorous, and convincing, with here and there touches of pathos and seriousness which reach the heart. Jack Heminway had sent his wife to the "Seafair Sanitarium" in Virginia to recuperate after a strenuous social season. The book consists of her letters to him describing how she has been rolled up in blankets and put to sleep on the roof (*à la* cocoon), where she can breathe in salt breezes and healthy ozone. Evidently "Doriana Myrtilla," whom her husband called "Blessy," had a bubbling spirit as well as a head running over with curls. Her descriptions of fellow patients, and the tricks she played on her unsuspicious neighbor cocoons, make amusing reading. Incidentally they reveal different phases of love interest, tragic and sweet.

Zola, Émile. The Dramshop. (L'Assommoir.) Edited by Ernest A. Vizetelly. Pp. x–410. New York: The Marion Company. $1.25 net.

Zola, Émile. Abbé Mouret's Transgression. (La Faute de l'Abbé Mouret.) Edited with an Introduction by Ernest A. Vizetelly. Pp. x–305. New York: The Marion Company. $1.25 net.

"L'Assommoir," literally "The Bludgeon," and by induction drink in general with its fell consequences, is the novel that lifted Zola out of obscurity into fame and gave him a curious reputation as a social reformer. It is a sort of epic of the *canaille* of Paris, abounding in slang, redolent of the slums and forbidden alcoves. "L'Assommoir" is Zola at his best, or worst, the novel which conspicuously exhibits the peculiar talents which gave its author a unique place in his craft. Up to recent years Zola's works, enormously popular with the underworld of literature, were excluded from many libraries. In the two novels here named Zola is shown in English dress, at the height of his versatility. Ernest A. Vizetelly has revised the translations and written interesting introductions, wherein it is his purpose to show that Zola is not as bad as he has been painted, and that much in his work is worthy of the attention of students of literature.

OTHER BOOKS WORTH WHILE

Chapman, John Jay. Memories and Milestones. 8vo, pp. 270. New York: Moffat, Yard & Co. $1.25 net.

Any one acquainted with the writings of Mr. Chapman will turn to these short, bright essays with anticipating enthusiasm. Mr. Chapman is imbued with a sincere and broad taste. He gives us delicate and discriminating estimates of men and women whose names are household words, among them, William James, H. H. Furness, Charles Eliot Norton, President Eliot, and Julia Ward Howe. As reading for any season or any kind of weather, we recommend them, first for their brevity, and next for the unfailing originality, urbanity, and vigor of the author's style. The man into whose hands this volume comes may lay it down unfinished, but only to snatch it up again with eagerness at the first recurring opportunity.

Langdon, S. Tammuz and Ishtar. A monograph upon Babylonian Religion and Theology, containing extensive extracts from the Tammuz Liturgies and all the Arbela Oracles. 6 plates, xi-196 pp. Oxford: Clarendon Press.

No volume recently published on any department of what is inadequately called "Assyriology" illustrates so well as this the tremendous advance of knowledge of the subject during the last decade. No two figures in the Sumerian-Babylonian pantheon have been so enveloped in mystery as Tammuz and Ishtar. Yet in five chapters Dr. Langdon, of Oxford University, has so clearly traced from Semitic and pre-Semitic sources the entanglements in myth and theology of these two great figures as to make his book hardly less than epoch-making. The origins of both deities in the prehistoric past, before Semites had settled the lands between the Tigris and

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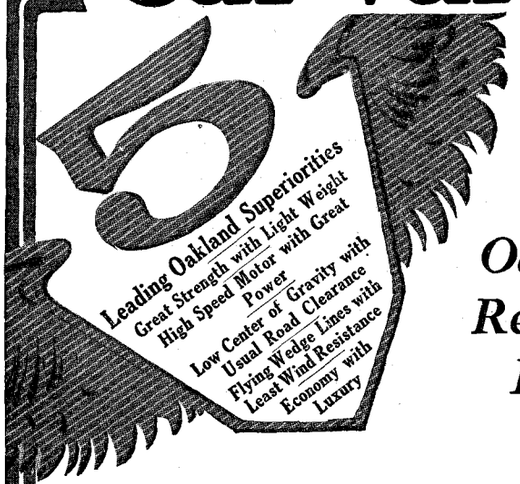
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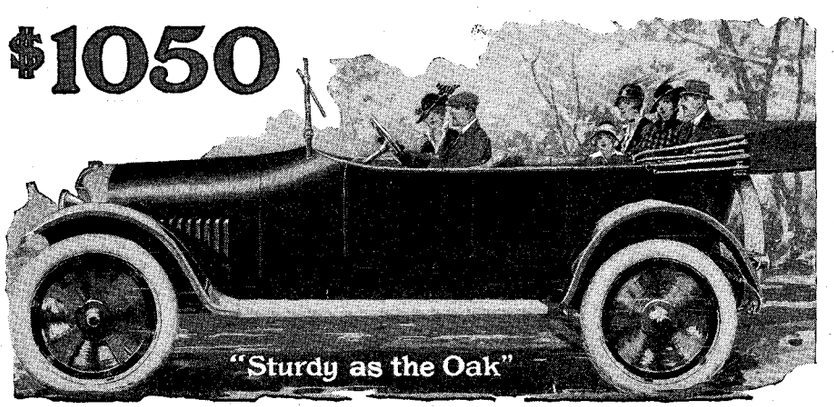

the Euphrates; the character of the conceptions that gathered about them; the amalgamations and offshoots with and of other deities of greater or less import; the ideas and rituals that gathered about them; and, in part, the motives that brought about the transformations and developments are clearly unfolded and are illustrated with great wealth of citation from the original Sumerian and Semitic cuneiform sources. The exactness and reach of knowledge, the command of material, and the skill in analysis and combination displayed here compel admiration. The book is of high value not only to Assyriologists, but to comparative religionists.

Robertson, A. T. (D.D., LL.D.). A Grammar of the Greek New Testament in the Light of Historical Research. Royal 8vo., xl-1360 pp. London: Hodder & Stoughton. New York: George H. Doran Company. $5 net.

The bulk of this "Grammar," containing nearly four times as much matter as the New Testament itself, will stagger the novice. It is only the man trained in Greek who will at first sight appreciate the value of this enormous and detailed work. Almost to the close of the last century it was held generally by theologians, and is still held by some, that New-Testament Greek was a language or dialect apart—as some piously stated it in orthodox theological formula: "A Greek body suffused by a Hebrew soul and inspired by a Christian spirit." In fact, theological professors used to teach that this body of literature was in a language specially created or inspired for this particular purpose. But scientific philology has shown that "Hellenistic Greek" was a part of the *lingua franca* of the first Christian centuries. The many alleged *hapax legomena* of the New Testament have ceased to exist, these rare words being found elsewhere on papyri, ostraca, and monuments. In other words, we have in the New Testament a literature which compactly embodies the commercial language of the period. A decade of study on these new lines has prepared the way for this masterly treatise on New-Testament grammar. In spite of the size of the volume there is not a line we would wish to spare. It is the indispensable handbook to the Greek student, the professor of the Greek language, or the minister of the gospel.

Bancroft, Hubert Howe. History of Mexico. 8vo, pp. 581. New York: The Bancroft Company. $2 net.

Mr. Bancroft's historical works have opened to the general public a knowledge of Spanish-American peoples, as well as of the little known provinces of the Pacific coast, which renders them of special value at the present time, when the Panama Canal and American interests in Mexico are being brought so prominently forward. This book is a summary of the whole of Mexican history from aboriginal times to the days of Villa and Carranza. All that is known of the Toltecs and the Aztecs—their laws, literature, art, and industries—is set forth with the precision of a literary specialist. Extant records of the Spanish conquest by Cortez, the colonial period of three hundred years, followed by the revolution by which Mexico threw off the yoke of Spain, are well summarized. The narrative is interesting and is rendered more attractive by two hundred maps and illustrations. The portraits and landscape pictures, however, are scarcely equal in brilliancy to the text. The book closes with a useful summary of events and a good index.

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CURRENT POETRY

OF course the tragedy of the *Lusitania* has inspired the poets of America. Editors report that not even the loss of the *Titanic* brought upon them such a deluge of verse. And the poems are worth printing, for the most part; even those that are rough in rhythm and weak in rime are justified by intensity of feeling.

A striking expression of a generally experienced emotion is this poem, which we take from the New York *Times*. On that Sunday when all America waited for news of the survivors of the lost ship there were many to echo Miss Simons's thought.

THE PRAYER FOR PEACE

BY KATHERINE DRAYTON MAYRANT SIMONS, JR.

They prayed to-day for the nation—that we remain at peace
In time of stress and peril, till foreign wars should cease—
And over the altar-railing the candle-flame was flung,
And the organ sobbed to silence with the Nunc Dimittis sung!

. . . . . .

Judge of the jasper portals, where the powder-smoke is blown
Over the crystal ramparts to the gun-reeked, golden throne,
Through the wailing of the wounded, through the tortured dead's despair,
Did that petition reach you—that pattered puerile prayer?

We of the safer cities, and sheltered, do we dare
To send God's Other Children but the farce of formal prayer?
Were the liturgy yet louder, its anthems would not hide
A sound, like tears, of water on *Lusitania's* side.

. . . . . .

They prayed to-day for the Nation—for plenty and increase—
That foreign wars should find us not, and we remain at peace—
And over the altar-railing, like swaying censor swung,
As the organ sobbed to silence, was the candle-flicker flung!

Also in *The Times* appeared this poem, quoted here without comment and by special request:

THE WHITE SHIPS AND THE RED

BY JOYCE KILMER

With drooping sail and pennant
That never a wind may reach,
They float in sunless waters
Beside a sunless beach.
Their mighty masts and funnels
Are white as driven snow,
And with a pallid radiance
Their ghostly bulwarks glow.

Here is a Spanish galleon
That once with gold was gay,
Here is a Roman trireme
Whose hues outshone the day.
But Tyrian dyes have faded
And prows that once were bright
With rainbow stains wear only
Death's livid, dreadful white.

White as the ice that clove her
That unforgotten day,
Among her pallid sisters
The grim *Titanic* lay.
And through the leagues above her
She looked, aghast, and said:
"What is this living ship that comes
Where every ship is dead?"

The ghostly vessels trembled
From ruined stern to prow;
What was this thing of terror
That broke their vigil now?

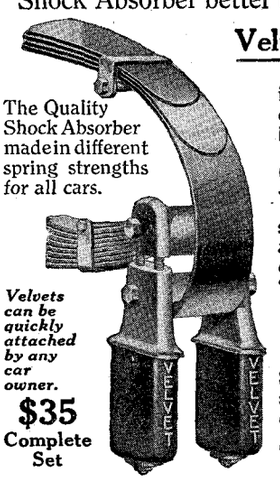
Comfort for Your Passengers
Protection for Your Car

Let us prove at our own expense how much more comfortable we can make the passengers in the rear seat? Send in this Coupon now.

It's the shocks, the bumps, the jolts and the jars that take part of the joy out of motoring. Let Velvets "absorb" them and remember when you have Velvets you are protecting both your car and passengers. For the same "bump" that "shakes up" the "ladies in the rear seat" also jars the whole mechanism of your car.

VELVET SHOCK ABSORBERS

are made by specialists in spring action. We devote our entire thought and energy to this one idea—The production of a perfect Shock Absorber better than anything else of its kind in the world.



The Quality Shock Absorber made in different spring strengths for all cars.

Velvets can be quickly attached by any car owner.

$35 Complete Set

Velvets—Save their Cost in Three Months

Velvets prevent rim-cutting, as tires can be fully inflated without making the car ride hard. Velvets reduce repair bills by absorbing road shocks, prevent broken springs, and strengthen the life of the car.

Only Absorber with Multiple Springs

Velvets have 126 coils in eight resilient springs that softly cushion every jolt, jar or bump. Single coil absorbers with one stiff, heavy spring have from 26 to 44 coils. Like comparing an eight cylinder motor with "one lunger."

Velvet Ball Slide

A three point bearing found on no other Shock Absorber—a patented feature that ensures long life and greater efficiency than any other form of construction.

The REAL Absorber for Fords

The Velvet for the Ford has the same efficiency, same principle and same general construction as the Velvets for high price cars. The Multiple Spring construction makes possible short action with perfect absorption. This means that the Ford construction is practically unchanged —making steering certain and easy under all conditions.

Ford Type *Complete Set of Four* **$15**

We want good Agents to sell Velvets to car owners

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Please send me specification blank so I can try Velvets at your expense—without any obligation on my part.

I drive a _____ Car Model _____

Name _____ Address _____

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Second National Demonstration Sale

Benjamin "Week-End Wardrobe"

Special Demonstration Price (Including three Garments and Two Belts) **$22.50**

With Tuxedo Coat of Tropical Cloth (Included Complete) **$39.00**

More than a thousand progressive and representative clothing merchants all over the country co-operate in the conduct of this National Demonstration Sale. It begins on May 27th, and ends after Decoration Day.

An *Event* rather than an incident, the purpose of the Sale is to demonstrate:

FIRST: That Benjamin Correct Summer Clothes (Made in New York) are not dependent upon linings, canvas and upholstery for the *permanence* of the grace, dignity and character which our designers express in Benjamin models.

THEN: That the prices of Benjamin Summer Clothes are not as high as the quality—that there is no logical reason why you should be satisfied with anything but a Benjamin-tailored garment, even though you be inclined to pay but a modest price for your "Week-End Wardrobe."

AND LASTLY: To demonstrate that there are unselfish merchants who are ready and willing to pass the benefits of the price-concession on to *you*—instead of holding it for their own profit.

Complete Description and Inventory of the Benjamin "Week-End Wardrobe" at $22.50

COAT AND TROUSERS of Blue Flannel	The new form-defining Double-Breasted or the Demi-Norfolk model, fashioned of fine, light-weight American flannel, skeleton-lined with yoke and stay-straps of silk, inside seams piped with silk. Trousers to match.
WHITE TROUSERS	Well-tailored trousers of high-grade *white* flannel for service with either the blue-flannel coat in the day-time or with the Tuxedo in the evening.
SEPARATE BELTS	Two belts are included in the wardrobe—one of blue flannel and one of white flannel to match the trousers.

Description of the Summer Tuxedo Coat at $16.50

For Mid-Summer, fashion's edict sanctions this new Dansant Tuxedo, with white flannel trousers, for evening wear. The coat is fashioned of a light, tropical fabric, skeleton lined with silk and inside seams piped with silk and with the new lapels of serviceable silk. In every detail, tailored to satisfy the Benjamin standards.

With the Benjamin "Week-End Wardrobe" you are prepared to go anywhere and everywhere without fuss or bother, and with the full knowledge that you and your garments will dignify the occasion, morning, afternoon or night.

Ask *your* clothing merchant for the Benjamin "Week-End Wardrobe." More than likely he is one of the thousands co-operating for your benefit. If not, ask him to get the "Week-End Wardrobe" for you, or write to

Alfred Benjamin-Washington Company

Lafayette Street and Astor Place New York

Down through the startled ocean
A mighty vessel came,
Not white, as all dead ships must be,
But red, like living flame!

The pale green waves about her
Were swiftly, strangely dyed
By the great scarlet stream that flowed
From out her wounded side.
And all her decks were scarlet
And all her shattered crew.
She sank among the white ghost ships
And stained them through and through.

The grim *Titanic* greeted her,
"And who art thou?" she said;
"Why dost thou join our ghostly fleet
Arrayed in living red?
We are the ships of sorrow
Who spend the weary night,
Until the dawn of Judgment Day,
Obscure and still and white."

"Nay," said the scarlet visitor,
"Tho I sink through the sea
A ruined thing that was a ship
I sink not as did ye.
For ye met with your destiny
By storm or rock or fight,
So through the lagging centuries
Ye wear your robes of white.

"But never crashing iceberg,
Nor honest shot of foe,
Nor hidden reef has sent me
The way that I must go.
My wound that stains the waters,
My blood that is like flame,
Bear witness to a loathly deed,
A deed without a name.

"I went not forth to battle,
I carried friendly men,
The children played about my decks,
The women sang—and then—
And then—the sun blushed scarlet
And Heaven hid its face,
The world that God created
Became a shameful place.

"My wrong cries out for vengeance,
The blow that sent me here
Was aimed in Hell. My dying scream
Has reached Jehovah's ear.
Not all the seven oceans
Shall wash away the stain;
Upon a brow that wears a crown
I am the brand of Cain."

When God's great voice assembles
The fleet on Judgment Day,
The ghosts of ruined ships will rise
In sea and strait and bay.
Tho they have lain for ages
Beneath the changeless flood,
They shall be white as silver,
But one—shall be like blood.

The Bellman, long possest of an enviable reputation for discrimination in poetry, prints two poems written by American poets before the war was brought close to us by that event off the Irish coast a few weeks ago. Mrs. Coates's poem is clear-cut and direct, and charged with emotion. Miss Teasdale's poem pleasantly suggests A. E. Housman by its spirit as well as by its form.

IN WAR-TIME

(An American homeward bound)

BY FLORENCE EARLE COATES

Further and further we leave the scene
Of war—and of England's care;
I try to keep my mind serene—
But my heart stays there;

For a distant song of pain and wrong
My spirit doth deep confuse,
And I sit all day on the deck, and long—
And long for news!

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I seem to see them in battle-line—
Heroes with hearts of gold,
But of their victory a sign
The Fates withhold;

And the hours too tardy-footed pass,
The voiceless hush grows dense
Mid the imaginings, alas!
That feed suspense.

Oh, might I lie on the wind, or fly
In the wilful sea-bird's track,
Would I hurry on, with a homesick cry—
Or hasten back?

SPRING IN WAR-TIME

BY SARA TEASDALE

I feel the spring far off, far off,
The faint, far scent of bud and leaf—
Oh, how can spring take heart to come
To a world in grief,
Deep grief?

The sun turns north, the days grow long,
Later the evening star grows bright—
How can the daylight linger on
For men to fight,
Still fight?

The grass is waking in the ground,
Soon it will rise and blow in waves—
How can it have the heart to sway
Over the graves,
New graves?

Under the boughs where lovers walked
The apple-blooms will shed their breath—
But what of all the lovers now
Parted by Death,
Gray Death?

Here is a vividly drawn picture of the tropics. Mr. Goodhue's method is not unlike that of Coventry Patmore; he uses it successfully, except in the last ten lines. The poem appeared in *The Paradise of the Pacific*.

THE DEAD PALM

BY E. S. GOODHUE

Uncrowned at last,
Beheaded by the ax of Time,
Its scarred and sinuous trunk still there,
Dead:
Headless in the air!

For centuries its green leaves stirred,
Shimmering and restless in the light;
The voicings of the ocean heard;
Caught shadows of the frigate-bird
In his empyreal flight.

From its proud vantage in the sun,
Saw daylight rise, and fall when day was done;
Viewed battles fought
Where spears their havoc wrought
By wild, barbarian clans of men;
Chiefs riding o'er the field
Encased in feather cloak and shield,
Then
Strange rejoicings at some victory won!

And as the season came to yield
Threw out its bunch of browning nuts,
Where eager eyes from grass-made huts
That rose upon the lava-field
Looked up with longing to the time
When up the trunk the boys could climb;
Walk up that leaning stalk and clasp
A bowl of sweet milk at a grasp!

Ah, in these thoughtless, modern days,
When change is sought,
And kings are not;
When olden ways
Are all forgotten quite,
To me the sight
Of this dead tree
Is like a voice—
A wordless voice—
Out of eternity.

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Wilson Bro's ATHLETIC UNION SUIT
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MAKE your summer more bearable—more comfortable—more pleasant—by wearing cool, comfortable, convenient underwear.

You'll find coolness, comfort, freedom of limb and body all combined with dressiness in Wilson Bros. Athletic Union Suit with the patented closed crotch.

It's a boon to the men who lead active lives—who move around quickly—who must not slow up because the temperature is high, the day sultry.

Get into a Wilson Bros. Athletic Union Suit and *know* summer underwear satisfaction. The fabrics are soft, cooling, pleasant to the skin. There's plenty of room in one, yet not full to clumsiness. Rather, it is tailored to fit the form, yet permits the widest freedom of movement. Nothing to hamper, bind or chafe.

Made of all the desirable imported and domestic tub-tested woven fabrics at prices ranging from $1.00 and up for men; 50c and up for boys. Sleeveless and half sleeves; three-quarter and knee lengths.

Look for the dealer handling Wilson Bros. merchandise. It is your assurance that he desires to give the greatest value for your money and thereby win your permanent trade.

Other furnishings bearing the *Wilson Bro's* mark of quality include Shirts, Gloves, Hosiery, Suspenders, Neckwear, Handkerchiefs, Pajamas, Nightshirts, etc., each line measuring up to the exceptional standard which this house has ever maintained.

If your dealer does not carry these goods, write us and we will tell you how to get them.

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With 148-acre plants, the LARGEST in the entire industry;
—running overtime most of the time; and
—shipping from 200 to 300 cars a day:

There aren't going to be enough Studebaker Cars to go 'round!

And so our advice to YOU, if you want a Studebaker SIX, is to see your local Studebaker Dealer NOW.

Here in Detroit, OUR order-books are closed—shut up tight.

We couldn't ship even ONE extra car to any one of our 4,000 dealers.

We're OVERSOLD — months before the season ends.

But the Studebaker Dealer in your town may have a few cars left. And if you see him AT ONCE, the chances are that you can get one.

Never in all the history of Studebaker's business life has there been a year like this—25,000 cars in six months, *and during the winter months, too.*

This SIX, ever since it was first announced in the summer of 1912, has been the FASTEST-selling Six on the market.

It was the FIRST, you remember, to sell at less than $2,000—the FIRST to show that a QUALITY Six can be built at a reasonable price.

And men who once paid twice and thrice the price of this Studebaker SIX find that at $1385 it gives ALL that they want in a SIX.

Find that it is as handsome a SIX as they want —with plenty of power for any hills and the sandiest roads.

With all the comforts and luxury of fittings and all the mechanical excellence that has made Studebakers famous as the "100,000-mile" cars.

They recognize QUALITY in a car—and they insist on getting battery ignition and a FULL-floating rear axle with a pressed steel housing and drive thro' radius rods and long, flat, double-shackle springs.

They want a car that is stylish and refined and in good taste—a big, roomy, inviting car. And they want accessibility.

And finding those qualities in the Studebaker SIX, they're buying them so fast that we wish we'd built twice as many.

Of course, we'd hate to have to say to you, "TOO LATE—there's not one left."

But this year—THREE full months before the season closes—we have had to refuse dealers an extra allowance of cars.

And before YOUR Dealer is OVERSOLD—it might be well to see him.

Studebaker ROADSTER, - $ 985
Studebaker FOUR, - - - 985
Studebaker SIX, 7-passenger, 1450
Prices are F. O. B. Detroit

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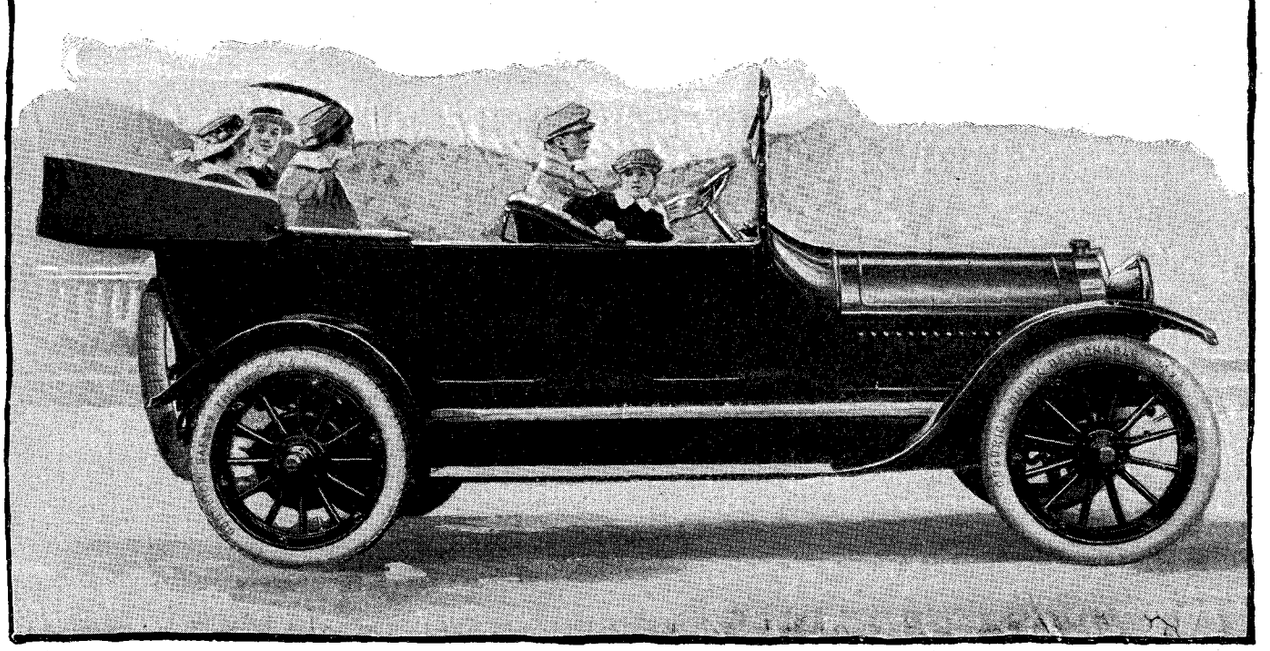

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

A LITTLE-KNOWN HUSBAND

THE affinity of the carpenter's bench and the gum-shoe may not be apparent at once, and yet the citizens of one up-State New York town have never had any reason to believe the two antagonistic; at least, in the case of two of their fellow townspeople. In Buffalo there is a married pair consisting of a woman who is known nearly around the world as the author of a particularly terrifying and puzzling brand of detective stories (of the vintage prior to that of detectographs, pulsometers, and the higher branches of psychology), and a man who is famous by name in England and anonymously here as a direct artistic descendant of William Morris. Like William Morris, he gives much of his time to the social problems of his community, and is at present, *The Illustrated Sunday Magazine* tells us, engaged in a hot fight for ballot reform, to win the short ballot for Buffalo. Referring to the unusual combination of writer and worker in wood, this paper says:

If you were to ask your English friend whether he knew of Anna Katherine Green he would doubtless reply: "Oh, I should say 'yes'; she's the American woman who writes such thrillers and all that. She wrote 'The Leavenworth Case' and heaps of others all about crime and mystery. Why she's a regular Conan Doyle!"

And then if you were to ask him if he knew anything of Charles Rohlfs, of Buffalo, N. Y., U. S. A., he would, if he were a well-informed Englishman, brighten up at once and exclaim:

"Charles Rohlfs? Of course I know about him—why, yes, he's the man who designed the mission furniture, as you call it over here. We call it 'the Rohlfs furniture.' He's a member of the Royal Society of Arts of London. He designs wonderful furniture; some of it is in Buckingham Palace."

Then, as an afterthought—the English are great on afterthought—your friend would doubtless say: "But I say, Old Top, what's the novel-writer woman got to do with the furniture-designer chap?"

"Oh, nothing much, except that they are man and wife!"

Mr. Rohlfs made his beginning on the stage, in tragic rôles. His rather radical change to the profession of making pleasant, comfortable, and artistic furniture came almost by accident. At one time, we are told, he desired new furniture for his own home, and found nothing in the standard styles that suited him. Also—

The furniture that appealed to him was the genuine sort of a century or many centuries ago. Furthermore, that genuine sort was far too expensive to warrant the purchase of enough to fill his new home. And so he began designing some. The more furniture he designed the further did he develop a new and distinctive style.

While his original designs, the "mission," are now copied the world over, he kept on until he has something apart from that, something more artistic. His case is, to a degree, another of the "prophet not without honor save in his own country," for while many in this country know of his work, it is really better known and better appreciated in England. So highly is his furniture prized there that he was made a member of the Royal Society of Arts of London, where merit, and merit alone, admits to membership.

Mr. Rohlfs has a quaint shop in Buffalo, where he continues to design furniture. It is not a large place. He does not turn out "quantity." But he does turn out "quality." Every expert in such things instantly agrees to this. His workmen are few, but they are, as Mr. Rohlfs exprest it, "it" in furniture-making. He draws his designs. A workman will turn out a small model. He will study this for some time, make improvements, useful and artistic, make another design, and have another model made. If this suits him—and sometimes he makes several models before one suits him—he has the chair made by his workmen. But when that chair or whatever it may be, desk or table or anything else, is made, it is perfection. It is more than that, it is that rare combination of utility and art.

Practically all the furniture in his home was designed by Mr. Rohlfs. Some was made by his workmen, and much more was made by his own hands, for he is a clever craftsman as well as an artistic designer. Almost every literary publication in the world has made mention of the Anna Katherine Green stories, and almost every art journal in the world has published articles about and cuts of Mr. Rohlfs's furniture.

PROBING THE BASEBALL BLIGHT

WHAT has become of the story of the office boy and his obliging grandmother who always had her funerals on the days when the home team played its biggest games? Why is it that the boss lingers in the office till after four? Why it is that the problem of traffic to the ball-ground when the team is home no longer defies the strategy of the car companies and the city officials combined? In short, what has happened to baseball?

Why was it that a recent invitation of the New York Americans to the blue-jackets of the visiting fleet met with a response of only a few hundred attendants out of the thousands on shore? Something has blighted the national sport, and lovers of the game, in both its amateur and professional forms, are shaking their heads with evident dubiety over the problem. Amateur baseball, to be sure, creates little alarm. It is not the game itself, when reduced to its informal, shirt-sleeve, free-for-all form, that palls. It is something that has been superimposed that has brought us the present disturbing indications that those who wish to watch a game of professional ball are growing yearly fewer and fewer. In the opinion of a critic writing in the New York *Times*, there are several things the matter, some of them introduced into the original game, others that have grown up as the result of the

Are You A Conservative Investor?

If so, you are convinced that sound real estate investments, judiciously put, have proven the safest, least effected, and surest investment during all financial depressions the world has ever passed through. The last twelve months particularly have proven this without a shadow of doubt.

Real estate is the basis of all wealth. Everybody knows and concedes this. It stands out alone today in a class all by itself as the maker of wealth, and it always will be. You would be rich and independent today had your father secured for you when a child some cheap, well-selected acreage property almost anywhere.

However, the day of cheap lands is a thing of the past. With a population in this country of a hundred million people today, we are rapidly approaching the time when land values here will be as high as they are in other older countries. Yet there are opportunities today, and it is possible to get in on the ground floor and lay a stepping stone to wealth on a proposition such as we are offering to the public.

We are the owners of one of the prettiest tracts of land in Florida, right at the very door of Jacksonville, Florida's largest city, of approximately a hundred thousand population, where land values are constantly on the increase. We can point out lands which were sold at acreage about six years ago at $450.00 per acre which are selling today in city lots on the basis of $7,000.00 to $8,000.00 per acre.

This shows the possibility in acreage near a big city; and while we do not mean to convey the idea that our lands will ever bring such figures, we are confident of a very substantial increase, if only by virtue of the steady development of this section, there being now about 700 families living within our boundaries who are cultivating their lands, and have the advantages of 5 schools, churches, etc.

Now, in order to raise the money for extra increased development work, we are going to dispose of 5000 acres in tracts of 40, 60, 80 or 100 acres at a uniform price of $40.00 per acre on terms of 10% cash and 10% quarterly with 5% interest on deferred payments. We will allow a cash discount of 10% off on this price.

There is no chance of going wrong on this proposition. We guarantee these lands to be high and dry and splendidly adapted for agricultural purposes, fruit, or poultry culture. We have good roads through these properties, a telephone line, and an interurban railroad is now in course of construction, passing through our lands and connecting Jacksonville, 5 miles away, with other cities south of us.

Our guarantee is good, as can easily be proven by writing to the Chamber of Commerce, any of the banks of this city, or any commercial agency. We furnish warranty deeds and abstracts free.

We shall be pleased to give full information on any point desired. Act on this today and grow big with the country. In writing, be sure and mention acreage desired.

Jacksonville Heights Improvement Company
Jacksonville, Florida

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On many a diet list the first word is Pettijohn's.

That's because of the bran, combined with whole-wheat nutrition. Bran is Nature's laxative.

In Pettijohn's the bran is hidden in luscious soft wheat flakes. The food is a breakfast dainty which appeals to everyone. Yet it is 25 per cent unground bran.

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If your grocer hasn't Pettijohn's, send us his name and 15 cents in stamps for a package by parcel post. We'll then ask your store to supply it. Address The Quaker Oats Company, Chicago. (899)

30 Days' Free Trial

Direct to you at factory prices. Beautiful, sanitary. Enameled snowy-white inside and out; revolving shelves, cork cushioned doors and covers; porcelain drinking water reservoir and cooling coil — attachable to city water system if desired.

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Guaranteed 25 years; lasts a lifetime. Adopted and used by U. S. Government. Easy payment plan. Freight prepaid. Write today for handsome free catalog. WHITE FROST REFRIGERATOR CO., Dept. D1, Jackson, Michigan

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Beautiful jewel-tip pencil with dainty annual interchangeable monthly calendar dial and pocket clip attached. A winner for effective premium or advertising idea. Your ad can be imprinted with steel die. Write for circular and price in bulk. Send today for *SAMPLE*, Nickel 25 cts., Silver $1 each.

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Biggest Summer proposition ever introduced. The rich folks' way of bathing—but at a price everybody can afford. Beats a plain tub bath 40 ways. Makes either hot or cold water twice as enjoyable. Helps people stand heat. Live men make big money without melting collars or walking legs off. Special terms to new agents. Write today.

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innovations. And the sum and substance of all the trouble-makers is that the game has been gradually taken away from the spectators and made the plaything of speculative managers. Formerly, the game belonged to the rooter in the bleachers. There was a friendly bond between them. Now, the rooter is silenced by a thin layer of frost over the diamond. He has the privilege of watching a group of highly efficient players, who have studiously perfected themselves as baseball machines, for the sake of earning the fabulous salaries of these days. He has a sinking feeling that there is little animosity between the two teams engaged; that the home players are not trying to rub it in to the other fellows for the defeat of yesterday; and that they have little or no interest in his excited outcries of encouragement or commiseration. It may not be quite as bad as this yet, but, our critic deposes, we are on the way, unless something is done to give back to the spectators their old-time share in the game. He is sure that the friends of sport are still the same old friends. It is only that—

They do not care a whoop in hades whether the National League, or the American League, or the Federal League makes or loses money; whether Tris Speaker gets $17,500 or $1,000, whether the clubs have a twenty-one player limit or a thirty-seven limit. They do not care whether Charley Murphy, of Chicago, is a *sub-rosa* owner, or that Chief William Devery was *persona non grata* to the "Peerless Leader." They do not care to see a wash-line full of dirty baseball linen, or hear about the quarrels of the Cincinnati Board of Directors, or the millions in the coffers of the Gilmore-Weeghman-Ward combination. They have no interest whatever in the suits to "crush a monopoly" or save players from the terrors of "slavery" at a salary of from $3,000 to $20,000 a season of six months. They want to see baseball as it was played, say fifteen years ago, when the National League limit was fixt at thirteen players with a salary maximum of $2,400. Then the men played ball for all they were worth, were on their toes all the time, and pitchers worked every other day, as did Ward, Radbourne, and Clarkson, or daily as did Brainerd and "Al" Spalding in the days before them, and worked as right-fielders on their off-days.

Sickened by baseball wrangles in the courts, politics in the different leagues and National Commission, contract-jumping and threats of strikes by the Baseball Players' Fraternity, deliberate lying and misrepresentations by club owners as to engagements and transfers of players, quarrels over territory, the injection of a lot of money-seeking men into the game, with a third league to disturb the harmony that existed for a score of years, the habitual and occasional attendant at the games, as well as the confirmed "fan," have wiped professional baseball off their slate and will keep the sponge wet for other wipings until the mismanaging managers come to their senses and decide to furnish baseball as a sport and keep the money end of it in the background.

Lovers of baseball want their sport as a tonic, not as a medicine, and a nauseating dose at that.

The intricacies of the game as it is actually played are enough for the public mind to understand in pursuit of one of its enjoyments. To be called on to master the ramifications of managerial politics and jealousies, of players' bickerings and greed, to sift the false from the true among the inspired outputs of rival club owners with the equally inspired denials which follow on the heels of the original statements, is too much. Men used to play baseball six months in a year and then let it rest for six months to whet the appetite of the lover of the sport for another six months of the game. Now the managers have substituted twelve months of continuous commercial wrangling. The lover of the game does not know where he is at. The sordid element of baseball as a business has cast a shadow over the sport, which, had its leaders been wise, would never have been permitted to show itself and cloud things up. Any clean sport loves the sunshine, and a whole lot of it. It reaches full fruition in it, but pales and dwindles in the shadow. There are more managerial shadows than base hits or double plays in baseball to-day.

The situation that results, among the fans, is psychological, we are told. We have had our mental conception of the Polo Grounds contorted, until the picture it now presents to our subconscious eye bears little resemblance to the joyous arena of old. If you would have evidence of this, ask the lovers of the game why they go no longer. Thus they reply:

"Too much commercialism in it"; "I'm sick of their squabbles"; "Lost all interest in a game that is all for the gate receipts"; "The form is all there, but the spirit of the game is lacking"; "Can't get it out of my nut that it is not all hippodroming"; "Makes me think of a marionette show with the capitalists pulling the wires"; "Can not get up the interest in it I used to have, tho I'm in the baseball pool we have in the store every day"; "Kind o' got out of the habit"; "Can go to the movies much more cheaply and they interest me about as much nowadays," are some of the excuses given in the wholesale district around Broadway and Houston Street, which used to be a hotbed of baseball fans.

With the bleachers practically deserted at all the local games here and in Brooklyn, and the covered stands having but a beggarly array of attendants on the games in spite of the fact that they are "papered" as liberally as a theater where the run of a play is being forced, it is manifest that the public has lost interest in the races for the three pennants for which teams in the two boroughs are contesting. There is no going back of the returns as registered by the turnstiles.

Baseball war plainly is not fashionable. For this the managers of professional baseball are of course to blame. They have obtruded their quarrels until the sport has practically been lost sight of. Lovers of the sport have no interest, or at most a very lukewarm one, in disputes over "rights" and "territory" in neither of

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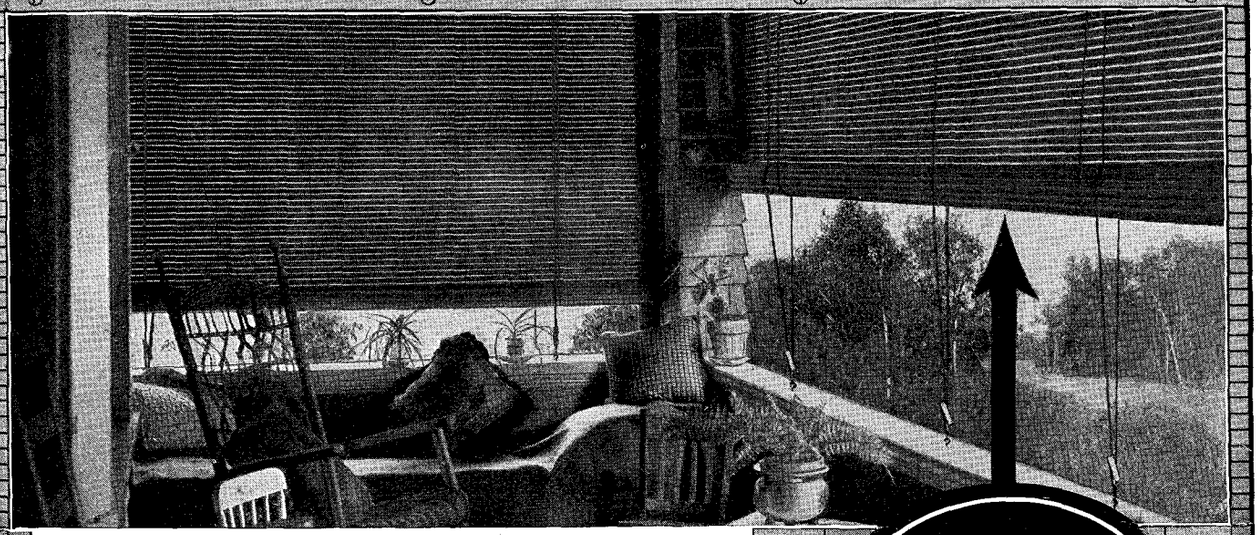

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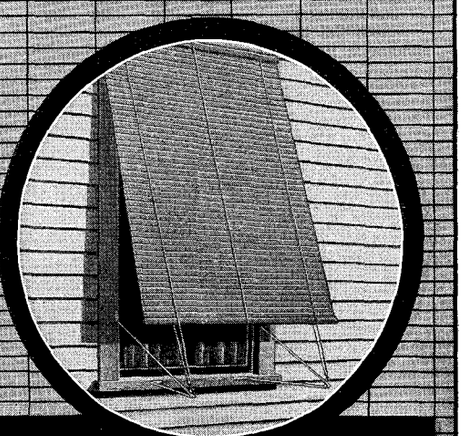

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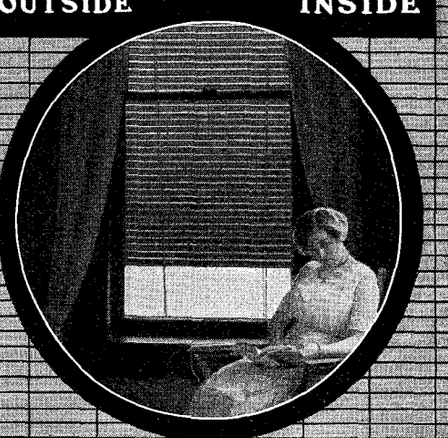

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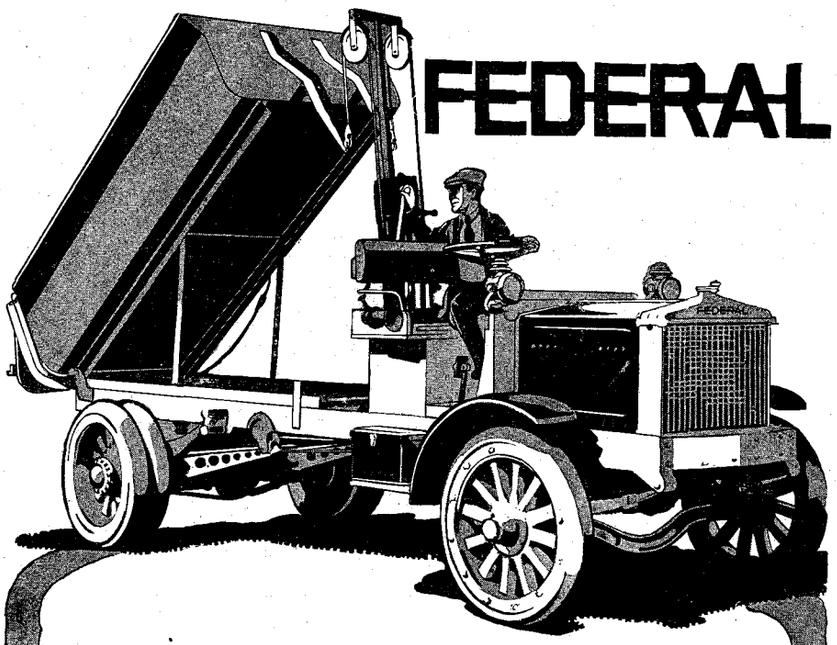

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which the owners have more than ephemeral claim, nothing being vested in them, except ownership of grounds and contracts with players, when it comes down to cases. By the refusal of their patronage the public has declared in favor of peace, and baseball as a sport and as a sport only. It was satisfied with the sort of boiling-hot sport that the old organized baseball leagues gave it. It very quickly let the men who butted into the sport solely and absolutely for the money they thought they could make in it know that they resented the intrusion. Wholly regardless of the consequences, Messrs. Gilmore and Weeghman and Ward and their allies had to inject money-making baseball into fields already filled satisfactorily to all but the new promoters.

A promotion that included talk of contract-jumping, the seduction of star players from managers who had trained them and converted them from "bushers" into high-class artists of the greensward, on trenches with wads of greenbacks for defensive bomb-proofs, on mining warfare that blew up good clubs and sent the desirable and coveted players into the Federal lines and left the riffraff for old owners to base a new sporting army on, did not appeal to the patron who wanted sport and fair play as well.

He was sore at the promoter and the player as well when he saw his favorite ball club hacked to pieces in this fashion. He is having his revenge by tabooing the newcomer and the old player as well. Incidentally, too, he is hitting at "organized" baseball by refusing to support that longer. As the source of supply for the munitions of this particular war—gate receipts—he is teaching the managers a lesson that is both costly and destructive to the sport. A few hundred daily paid admissions at games in New York instead of thousands, as was the rule a few years ago, prove that.

Meanwhile the manager has put on an ambiguous air, as if he feared that to let you know in advance how he proposed to run his particular club would be to forfeit the championship at once. We are told of instances where a newspaper statement of the internal affairs of the league or the team, apparently written from fact, has been indignantly repudiated by the manager, only to be proved true by subsequent events. The result has been to breed suspicion in both news writer and reader. Then, lastly, the players have changed. Their morale may have improved, but they do not enter the game with the same spirit—or so this critic believes—as in former days. In the old days, for instance,

They got out and fought for the games and played as if they meant to win and as if a defeat was a personal grievance. They used to quarrel in the club-houses for an hour or two over the misplays and mistakes of a losing game and glory over a victory. They did not have to be packed in cotton-batting, and treated like a lot of superhumans, as now, when players actually believe there is something in their superior playing of the game that puts them a step ahead of the common herd of humanity, because writers have made much of their exploits. They refuse to accept themselves as a lot of underworked and over-

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paid heroes. Parading about in their automobiles like princes, posing at the cabarets and trotteries as little tin-gods, they have failed to see that this sort of thing, instead of making friends, has operated to cool the public which was paying the bills.

Jealousies have arisen among them, because of their appearance in public print as critics and essayists and cartoonists of their fellow players. Bitterness has developed because of the parading of padded salary lists, and the introduction of the "star" system into the game. The glare of the vaudeville limelight has swelled the heads of the fortunates whom theatrical promoters sought out, and soured those overlooked. The man who would hold a post-mortem over a lost game is frowned on as belonging to the age of the cavemen. To ask a pitcher to work more than one day a week is considered almost an invasion of his rights, and last season there was an actual cry from certain players of "persecution" because three pitchers of the Boston Braves were required to work to the exclusion of the rest of the pitching staff every third day. The matter of sport and winning games was forgotten in the outburst against "overworking" the pitchers. Bah!

TOMMY'S TUB, AND FIRING-LINE FOOTLIGHTS

THE British, it seems, are taking a chapter out of the German Encyclopedia of Efficiency. We are hearing more and more of Tommy as a fighting-machine, and perceive a new tendency in the War Office to regard the private as a problem in psychology. By a United Press correspondent, William G. Shepherd, we are shown two novel items in the equipment of England's fighting force. While there still lingers some doubt as to which side heaven especially favors, England—recalling that "cleanliness is next to godliness"—makes sure of second place by providing its men with baths. In the instance quoted this particular aid to efficiency was worked out independently by a typical subject of his Majesty, mentioned in a dispatch to the New York *Evening Sun*. He appears thus:

I can show you a young English officer, who probably wears a monocle, whose stride is Piccadilly, and who never loses his well-bred expression of being bored, even while he is showing you over the great bath-house and laundry which he started some months ago.

"Well, here's the bag of tricks," he says as he waves his riding-stick across the entrance of the red brick building in a certain town. "You see there were an awful lot of our men who got no chance to bathe during the early part of the war. Some of them went three months without bathing. I've got two of their shirts nailed up in picture-frames, which ought to be presented to the British Museum. It isn't the dirt so much as the little animals. What? Well, we took this jolly old place and turned it into a cleaning-house for the soldiers." "We" is really this London chap.

"Had to work with what we could find here," he explained. "We're bathing a thousand soldiers here every day. It takes a soldier an hour to go through the mill, and he comes out with his uniform sterilized

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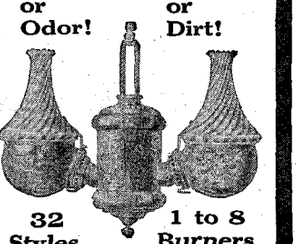

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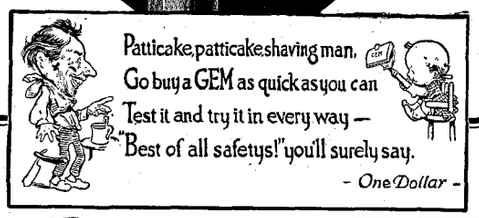
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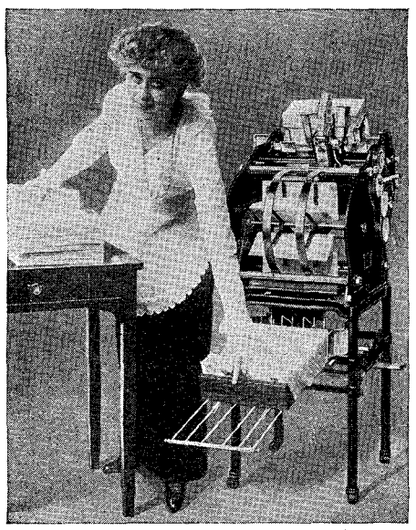

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and with his socks, shirt, and underwear all clean and fresh and darned."

"How do you get his clothes washed and dried so soon?"

"Oh, you see, he doesn't get his own underwear and shirt and socks back. He gets a layout that was left by some soldier yesterday; he leaves his layout here, and some soldier that comes to-morrow will get that. Beats these patent-drier sort of things, doesn't it? Couldn't get the patent-drier things here anyhow. Did the best we could. Get just exactly the same results. Man turned out in an hour; not a bug left in his clothes; not a germ on him; underclothes fresh as new. Thousand a day going through this old thread-factory now. Rather interesting, what?"

In the most matter-of-fact manner, this young English officer shows you a marvel in the way of adaptability and efficiency. There is not a waste motion in the place. The big tubs are so efficiently used, and the drying-rooms yield such vast results, considering their small space, that it looks as if the building had been made for a bath-house in the first place.

A hundred Frenchwomen, churning away with washing-machines of every description, which the young officer had found in the neighborhood, were happily chanting a French song when we went through the wash-room.

"Rather a happy lot, what?" said the young army man. "They'd all have been out of work if it hadn't been for this jolly old bath-house." This young officer has done a man's-sized job in this war with a lack of waste motion that ought to make him a great laundry-proprietor in peace-times, or a great soldier.

But England is no longer satisfied to attend merely to the physical well-being of its soldiers. Modern warfare, at its best and worst, means a terrific mental strain on the fighting man. England's strength has been said to lie in the dogged, calm persistence of the typical Tommy. Lest this be turned to frenzy in the mad, unnatural, inhuman business of war, some means is sought of relaxing tension, when occasion permits. The method followed in the particular locality already observed is described by Mr. Shepherd as follows:

In a town not a great distance from the bath-house is "The Follies." It's a theater. If you're wondering why theaters are run in London in war-time you have only to come out here where the audience is made up nightly of 3,000 or more men who have been in the trenches face to face with death, and are going back again, and you will see the cheering values of theatrical amusements.

The object of this theater is to make the soldier behind the trench-line forget all about the war. It has exactly the same object as the remarkable new convalescent hospitals in the war-zone, which are nothing more nor less than "rest-cures" for tired or nerve-strained men, and not hospitals for wounded or sick men.

"The Follies" is a real theater in a fair-sized town. It's a soldiers' show. The six men who make up the troupe were soldiers, excused from shooting and fighting just because they could sing and dance and make other soldiers forget themselves. There are two performances a night; the place is always packed, and the British

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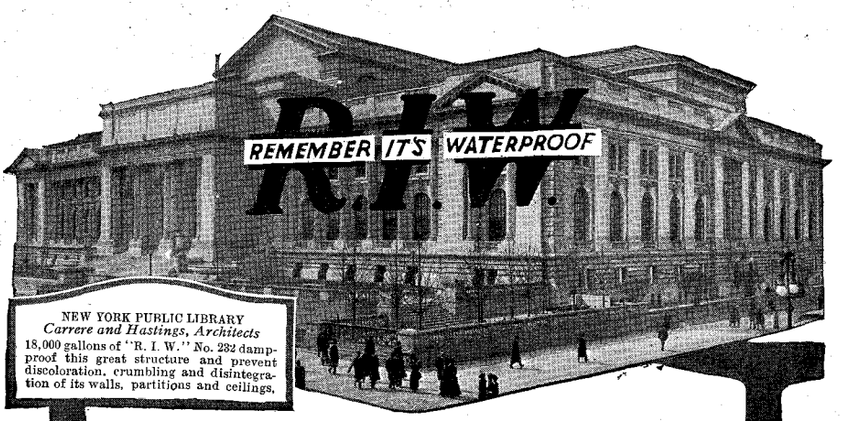

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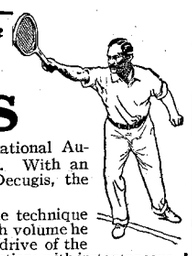

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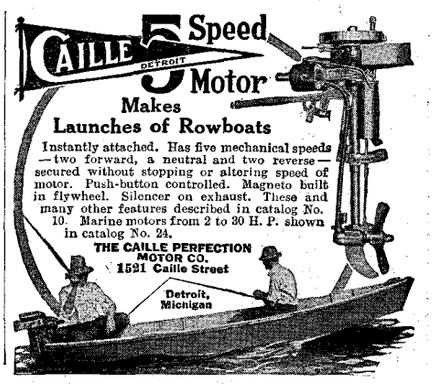

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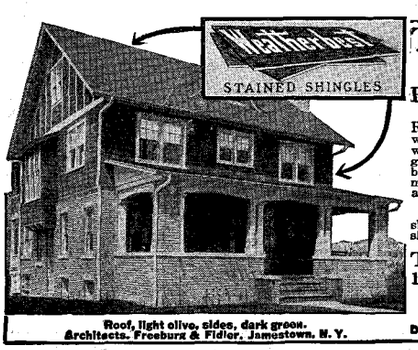

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soldiers troop out happy and laughing. They do not go in companies but in crowds or singly, as they please, just as they would go to a show in London.

The night I saw "The Follies" there were London officers around me who enjoyed the show as heartily apparently as if it had been given in a music-hall in London. The song-hit of the night was this:

Here the military bands a-playing
"Rule Britannia" and "God Save the King."
But for the fellows in the trenches
Thinking of their wenches
There's one song only,
When they're sad and lonely,
And that's "Little Johnny Morgan"
On his old mouth-organ
Playing "Home, Sweet Home."

THE BAD BOY BECOMES A FARMER

THERE is a poetic justice to be discerned in the ways of the world, if you are patient enough to wait for its manifestations. For example, we are all familiar with the many stories of fact and fiction that had for their theme the farm-boy who didn't find enough excitement at home, went to the city, and sank to the depths. Occasionally the story was about a girl; but the theme was the same. And now Commissioner Katharine B. Davis, of New York, is supplying the poetic justice—which is, of course, a plan to send all bad city boys back to the farm.

The city boy grows up in a population so dense that it is a wonder that he has any personality of his own. His mental, moral, spiritual, and physical sustenance from his earliest years have been canned, tinned, desiccated, and condensed. His home has been the street, and his mind has become a sort of street, a noisy thoroughfare of crowding, clanging, shrieking thoughts, thoughts that are nothing but superficialities of the crudest sort. There is no privacy there, no private chamber where thought may build some image of its own, be it great or futile, and hold it away from the contaminating touch. His ideas are likely to be as sterile as his vocabulary, which is made up of the three-hundred-odd words used alike by all the denizens of the street. His moral sense goes frequently quite undeveloped. He has that vague consciousness of a sort of embarrassed pleasure when chance has led him in the right path, but seldom more than that. All else the street and the jostling communization of the street have swept away. But, claims Commissioner Davis, "given the right surroundings and treated with an intelligent understanding, I believe that the majority of the young in crime can be taught to develop a moral strength which will make the first offense the last offense." And that is her purpose in New Hampton Farms, a refuge in the country for the city boy, where he shall have both the right surroundings and the chance to start over again, and where intelligent understanding and good comradeship may repair the work of incomprehension and evil

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companionship. How well it works may be judged by following Miss Davis's account of the farms, given to a writer in the New York *Press:*

Under old reformatory methods many young men become hardened, embittered, and lifelong criminals. It costs tremendously to maintain prisons, and, forgetting the social uplift side, look what it costs the State when it fails to reform reformable delinquents!

We have 610 acres of good tillable land at New Hampton, Orange County. But all the pure country air and fine farm land in the world will not accomplish reformation of character without the correct influence. For this reason we are very particular about the men who act as instructors at the farm. We have been very fortunate in obtaining the services of men who are willing to devote themselves to the task of understanding and sympathizing with the young men who are members of the farm colony.

The farm is not run on prison principles. The manager, Mr. Rosenbluth, is a Yale man, and he has four assistants, each living among the boys as one of them. These men sleep in the dormitories with the boys, eat with them, work and play with them. There is no difference in their accommodations, no difference in their food. There is no outward and visible sign of authority, yet discipline is very good. The young men are allowed to go about the farm freely, they are not watched, and they could escape if they desired to do so. But since the colony was started only four have attempted to get away

One night two tried to escape in company. They had not been gone ten minutes when the other boys missed them and gave the alarm. This happened on a dark and rainy night, but, while the entire colony assisted in the search, no others made the slightest attempt to get away.

Not a few difficulties have had to be met by Miss Davis in establishing these farms, and in insuring the right sort of results for the boys; and many of them are due to defects in the boys themselves which prevent their profiting from their new environment. For example:

Five per cent. of them can neither read nor write. The average in education is the fifth grade in school. The average age is twenty-one years. They have been brought to the condition which necessitates their sojourn at the farm for a wide diversity of reasons. Because of these things each inmate is treated according to his individual needs. Whatever a youth seems to lack the most the farm endeavors to give him.

It is very noticeable that the inclination of the boys when in groups is to talk of crime. Crime is the most interesting thing in the world to them. Here is where the instructor comes in. He sits with them as one of them, but he adroitly manages to detract their attention from crime and centers it on some wholesome subject. Before they are aware of it they have undergone a change of mind and are interested in some game or discussion far removed from the subject which, left to themselves, is so fascinating. It does not take long for their minds to change their tenants and to welcome normal, constructive subjects. But the most valuable thing

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they learn at the farm is an active interest in their work. As soon as a man gets into the right relation to his work there is hope for him.

With unusual foresight, much is done at the farms to keep Jack from "being a dull boy," and he is insured plenty of play interspersed with the work. As we read:

The youths have access to books and papers, which tend to take their attention from themselves. They are encouraged to play checkers and other games during their hours of recreation. Some have shown an aptitude for chess and play match games with their instructors.

Sundays they have a ball game and in the afternoon they attend their church. This is a non-sectarian service, exceedingly simple in character, so that the spiritual influence is readily felt and is not obscured by rituals foreign to any of the inmates. On Sunday also a court is held and the boys who have broken any of the simple rules of the farm are brought to the bar of justice and excused or reprimanded as the evidence may indicate.

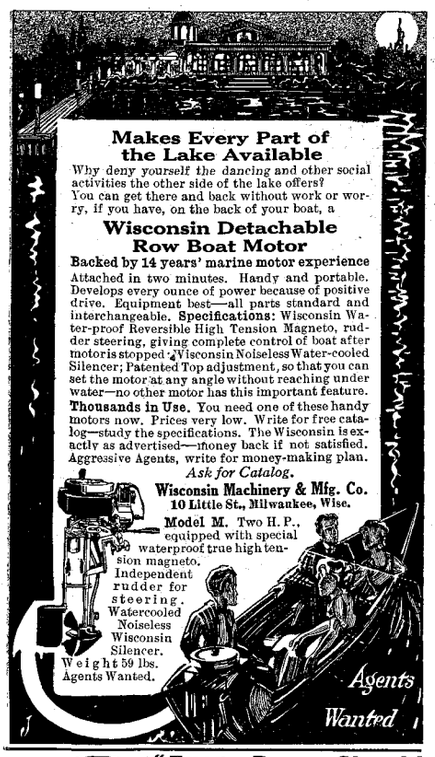
When the days grow short and the crops are all in, an evening school is organized. The attendance is entirely voluntary. The session lasts from one hour to an hour and a half. In this school the individual needs of the young men are carefully considered. If some of the boys need reading and writing, they are instructed in those things. If others require geography or arithmetic, that is what they are taught. Later this school will be a permanent feature of the farm both summer and winter.

A novel idea incorporated in Miss Davis's plan is that of the farms quarantine. Just as our newly arrived immigrants are subjected to rigid examination and detention for a long or short period, so the new boy at the farms is to be segregated temporarily on his arrival, until his needs and specific faults are known. The building for this purpose is to be completed this spring, and there, says Miss Davis,

We plan to keep each boy in quarantine for a period varying with his individual needs. This will probably mean from two weeks to a month for each boy. While in quarantine they will not be permitted to associate with the established members of the colony. They will see the instructors and talk with them as much as they please.

This period in quarantine is for the purpose of giving the youth a thorough physcial, mental, psychical, and social examination. In this way we shall obtain a thorough knowledge of each case and be in a position to deal with it intelligently. The majority of the young men who come to the farm are in a rather poor physical condition, and these will have an opportunity to rest and recover while they are in quarantine.

Connected with the quarantine will be a hospital, where persons who are in need of hospital treatment may obtain it. Cases which react to the Wasserman test will be kept in the hospital until such time as they may mingle with the colony without danger of communicating disease. Those who are found to be deficient mentally or who are unfit or unworthy to associate with the hopeful groups will be segregated. These measures are necessary to keep the morale of the majority up to standard.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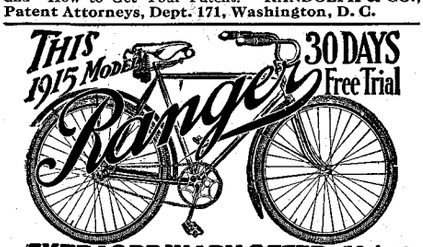

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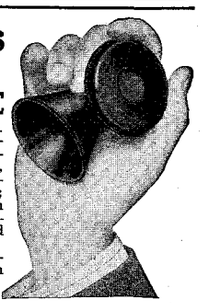

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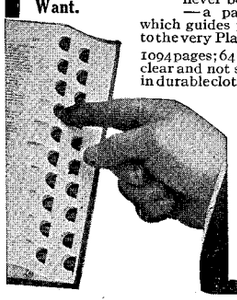

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The influence of one evil disposition will be sufficient to undo all the constructive moral work in such a colony.

The farm is to have a board of classification, on which will serve the general superintendent, the medical officer, the industrial officer, and the officer of education. These men will decide, after the youth has passed through the quarantine, in what class he should go. In this manner we shall be able to protect the majority and help the minority to an improved physical, mental, and moral state.

We shall have to have a disciplinary house on the farm, because statistics show that out of every 500 persons such as we get on the farm there are 10 per cent. defective.

There is such a difference in the types which come to the farm that provision must be made to care for each group according to its needs. The highest type is one which may be termed the accidental type. This is composed of those boys who are not habitually inclined to do those things which are wrong, but who through accident of association, through intoxication, or a similar cause have been led to commit acts which bring them into the reformatory. These need careful treatment. They readily become embittered and hardened, and when they do and elect to live a life of crime they become dangerous criminals, because they have the brains which the usual criminal lacks.

We have not yet outgrown our tendency to apply to all things the one convincing acid test, "Does it pay?" The interviewer, unable to resist this temptation, receives the following reply:

The institution is the only one belonging to the city which is self-supporting. It has paid for equipment, paid for its running expenses, and has yielded a net profit. Moreover, the farm supplied other city institutions with about $6,000 worth of fine, fresh Orange County vegetables and produce this summer. So altogether I am gratified with the outcome of the experiment.

There is still another cause for gratification on the work of the farm, and that is the way in which the relatives of the boys who are sent there feel. We have had several letters expressing thanks for the benefit boys have received through their stay at the farm. But perhaps the most interesting came to Mr. Rosenbluth the other day. It was from the parents of a boy who was drowned while bathing in the Wallkill River. The parents wrote to say that they could not express their gratitude for all the farm had done for their boy. The only happy days he had known in his life were those he lived after he had learned how to adjust himself to life. And if it had not been for the farm he would never have been aware of what life really means. They were grateful that he had that awakening before he died. And the letter contained a check for $50, which, they said, was as much as they could spare, but wished they had enough money to give more to be used in some way which would be of benefit to the farm.

Letters such as this, and the fact that the boys make good when they go out into the world again, make me feel that the upbuilding of New Hampton Farms is the most important thing I have done or can do. The effect of such an institution is far-reaching, and it has a distinct effect for good on the general community.

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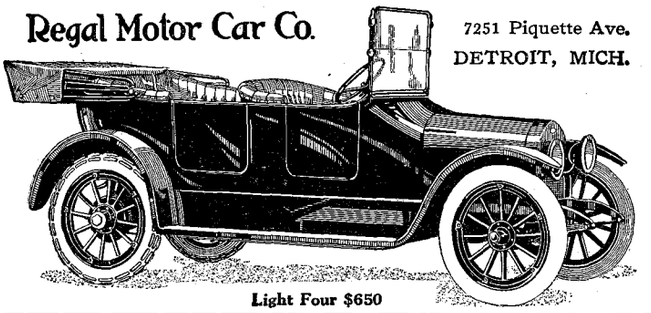

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

HEAVY BANK CLEARINGS

DURING the month of April, 1914, bank clearings as reported in this country made a total of $14,906,475,575, the heaviest total for the month of April on record and the heaviest for any month except January, 1914. The low point was reached in August, 1914. Compared with that the total for April, 1915, showed an increase of 51.9 per cent. The remarkable showing for April is attributed largely to heavy transactions in New York in stocks and bonds. The figures for New York showed a gain of 16 per cent. over March, while those for the entire country outside of New York showed a loss of 1.3 per cent. *Bradstreet's* recently printed an interesting article on this subject in which the writer says:

"Throughout April of this year the tendency was to throw off subnormal conditions, largely generated by the European War. Industrial operations expanded, with plants manufacturing war-munitions and army-supplies pushed to extraordinary activity; foreign-trade balances greatly favored this country; cereals continued to go out in large volume and to command high prices; stock-market operations increased, and quotations, especially of war industrials, so called, advanced in a remarkable way; collections improved, and trade, helped by warm weather, developed quite smartly. Yet a sufficient number of industries and trades remained becalmed, as it were, while failures were numerous and new enterprises were not especially conspicuous.

"New York City's total for April—$8,811,665,074—is the largest reported for any month since January, 1914, and while it exceeds that of April, 1914, to the extent of 3 per cent., and the like month in 1913 by 9 per cent., it nevertheless falls 2 per cent. below the corresponding month in 1912, when transactions in stocks were heavy.

"Forty-seven cities report gains over April of last year, while seventy-five exhibit losses. Five of the cities scoring advances are in the New England group; only one—New York—represents the middle division; eleven are in the western group, while nine are in the northwest, with six in the southwest, nine in the south, and five in the far west.

"The following furnishes a record of the months that have been favored with extraordinarily heavy bank clearings, to which exhibit statistics of transactions in stocks as well as bonds on the New York Stock Exchange have been added:

	Bank Clearings	*Sales Stocks, Shares*	*Sales Bonds, Par Value*
April, 1915.....	$14,906,000,000	21,045,000	$110,099,500
Jan., 1914.....	16,102,000,000	9,992,000	88,897,000
Oct., 1913.....	15,551,000,000	7,403,029	41,118,500
Jan., 1913.....	16,090,000,000	8,748,973	54,903,500
Jan., 1912.....	14,977,000,000	10,909,000	112,852,000
Oct., 1912.....	17,002,000,000	14,149,700	46,324,000
Nov., 1912.....	15,228,000,000	8,707,000	38,632,000
Dec., 1912.....	15,217,000,000	12,589,410	46,869,500
Jan., 1910.....	16,998,000,000	24,116,544	87,289,500
Oct., 1909.....	15,710,000,000	21,708,379	85,209,000
Dec., 1909.....	15,702,000,000	18,137,331	110,310,000
Jan., 1906.....	16,245,000,000	38,547,538	105,326,000

Taking the country as a whole, three groups disclose gains, and four show losses. New England contributes a gain of five-tenths of 1 per cent. over April of last year, and the middle division a rise of 1.9 per cent. The most noteworthy advance was made in the southwestern group—11.5 per cent. The last-named section in April, 1914, was suffering from a shortage in its corn-crop, imports of corn having been made necessary, and extensions on due bills very common in the southwest. This year high prices for cereals more than offset any of the disadvantages temporarily suffered from early disorganization of the cotton market. The far-western group displays a drop of 7.2 per cent., the southern 5.8 per cent., the western 4.6 per cent., and the northwestern 4 per cent.

EUROPEAN RAILWAYS IN WAR-TIME

Slason Thompson, of the Bureau of Railway News and Statistics, has compiled an outline of the effects of the European war on European railways. Railways have been so vital a feature of the war that the war has sometimes been termed "a railway war." Mr. Thompson's report relates chiefly to the German and British roads. Those of Germany, he says, were fully equipped for war. On both frontiers they had been developed with a view to their strategic value and to an extent undreamed of among military men in other countries. He says:

"Observant travelers now recall seeing scores of idle locomotives on side-tracks in out-of-the-way regions, but showing no signs of neglect or rust. On 37,665 miles of railway-line in 1912 Germany had 28,357 locomotives, or seven and a half to every ten miles, wherein the United States with 246,813 miles in the same year had only 62,262 locomotives, or two and a half per ten miles of line. Germany had 62,649 passenger-cars in 1912 against our 51,490, and German third- and fourth-class cars had seats for over 2,657,000 soldiers, to say nothing of room for a 'standing army.' In her freight equipment were cars for every description of armament for military attack or defense. German railways enabled Germany to face her foes and concentrate her forces at either extreme of the Empire with greater ease and rapidity than the Allies could shift armies fifty miles along any section of their extended lines."

Mr. Thompson discusses the effects of the war on general traffic in Germany. Taking the reports of State officials as correct, he says the receipts from goods traffic for August, 1914, were only 41.25 per cent. of those of the same month in 1913, in September they were 68.73 per cent., in October 79.67 per cent., in November 81.41 per cent., and in December 95 per cent. In the passenger traffic the same comparison yields the following: August 56.51 per cent., September 49.59 per cent., October 61.80 per cent., November 75.36 per cent., and December 68. per cent. From these figures Mr. Thompson intimates that the total decline in German railway receipts caused by the war amounts to $97,000,000, which is about half of the decline that took place in American railway revenue without any war. He asserts that there is little in the income accounts of the American railways to indicate that they were peculiarly affected by the war, except that in the Southern district stagnation in the movement of cotton caused a loss.

Discussing the railways of Great Britain, Mr. Thompson remarks that an altogether different situation presented itself, inasmuch as British railways are privately owned. Under an act of Parliament, however, a warrant as soon as war was

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declared was issued and possession taken of the entire system of roads, in order that they might be used as a complete unit in the movement of troops, military stores, and food-supplies. No attempt was made to reorganize or shift the force of employees, which remained the same as they were, all instructions being issued through the old channels. Rates and fares have remained the same, except that all government traffic is handled free and takes precedence of all other kinds. Following are other points as to the English roads:

"In compensation for this absolute control of a free hand and service, the Government has guaranteed to the companies a net revenue after paying all expenses upon the basis of the net receipts for 1913. The canny Government, however, inserted a condition that if the net receipts of the companies for the first half of 1914 should prove smaller than those for the corresponding period in 1913, the former might be adopted as the basis for compensation.

"In operation this emergency arrangement has worked with remarkable smoothness and efficiency. The general managers of the leading roads have been constituted an executive committee, through which all orders emanating from the Government are transmitted, and the great task of accommodating railway service to the Government demands and private service is coordinated. Through this means the initiative of private intelligence and ambition has been made available in the service of the State—to what purpose may be judged from the fact that one road reports handling 15,000 special military trains since the beginning of the war, another 6,800, and a smaller road 4,400. There has been some curtailment of passenger service, but the returns for 1914 show that the general traffic has been well maintained.

"One of the incidents of this quasi-government control of British railways has been the granting of a weekly bonus to all wage-earning employees to meet the increased cost of living. This amounts to about 75 cents to men receiving under $7.50 a week and 50 cents to men rated at $7.50 or over a week. This grant will add about $20,000,000 a year to the expenses of operation, and is to remain in effect during the continuance of the agreement between the Government and the companies. Under the law the warrant for this agreement has to be renewed weekly. No arrangement has been made to take care of repairs and renewals, and consequently the expenditures on this account are of a hand-to-mouth nature.

"At last accounts, over 70,000 British railway employees had enlisted for the war. In Germany all railway employees are enrolled in the military establishments."

SHORT-TERM NOTES AS A FAD

The buying of short-term notes as investments, which has been a notable feature in financial circles for four or five years, is declared by *The Investors' Magazine* to have been "a most peculiar fad." It had its origin in the difficulties of railroads. The railroads, finding themselves unable to sell long-term bonds at low rates of interest, sought a way out of the danger of tying themselves up for thirty or more years with obligations on which they would have to pay 4½ or 5 per cent. interest, by issuing short-term notes maturing within two or three years. Hundreds of millions of dollars of such securities were absorbed by the public. The railroads issued these notes in a belief that, when they matured, interest-rates would have gone down and their credit have been improved to such

"Little Biographies of Investors"

The Trustee of the Estate

"Of course, the funds that provide the daily bread of widows and orphans should be invested only in the safest and soundest securities. So, for a number of years, when buying for the estate, I purchased only low interest rate bonds, yielding 3½ to 4 per cent. This enabled the widow and her children to exist, but not much more than that, for the estate was not a large one.

"Gradually I came to see that I was not doing my full duty as Trustee. So I began a search for really *safe* investments yielding a better income. I found that many other conservative estates had invested their funds in First Mortgage Real Estate bonds yielding 6%.

"After a long investigation conducted by my attorney and myself, I followed their example. Now nearly all the funds of this estate are earning 6% from these securities, with perfect safety. This increased rate affords hitherto impossible comforts and even luxuries to those for whose welfare I am legally and morally responsible."

Other investors, whether acting as Trustees or as individuals, would profit by this course, buying First Mortgage Serial Real Estate Bonds of us, yielding 5½% to 6%. Their soundness is indicated by the record of this House, of 33 years without loss of a dollar of principal or interest to any of our clients on securities purchased of us. If you are an investor, write for the Straus Investors Magazine, and for Circular No. F-644.

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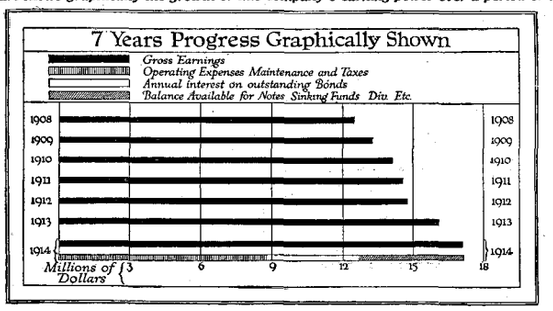

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an extent that they could float long-term bonds at about 4 per cent. and thus save millions in interest payments. Most railroads followed this plan. In the case of the stronger roads such issues were regarded as safe enough, altho they carried no mortgage lien, being simply unsecured promises to pay. But buyers understood perfectly well that a first-class railroad would not go into receivers' hands within two or three years, and hence believed the notes were quite safe. For two or three years investments of this kind were much sought after. Within six months, however, a change has set in. The railroads have improved their opportunity to refund the notes as they have fallen due into long-term bonds at rates of interest lower than those paid on the notes. The writer declares that the short-term-note fad is now "rapidly going the way of all other fads." It has proved itself to be no exception to the rule that a "fad can never live long."

NEW HAVEN STOCKHOLDERS

At a recent meeting of New Haven stockholders changes in the amounts of stocks held by individuals and others were shown in the official list. It appeared that many owners had recently liquidated parts of their holdings. In a few cases they had liquidated all their holdings. Several new names appeared among the larger holders. Many owners had augmented their holdings to a considerable extent. Perhaps the most interesting item was that J. P. Morgan had disposed of 2,188 shares, his entire holdings. Following are some of the better known names among the largest stockholders, with the amounts standing in their names:

	April 1, 1915	*April 1, 1914*
Pennsylvania Railroad	53,025	53,025
American Express Co.	50,324	51,321
Mutual Life Insurance Co.	35,640	35,640
Adams Express Co.	24,730	24,730
New York Central Railroad	15,456	15,456
M. F. Plant, New York	7,500	7,500
W. W. Astor, New York	6,840	6,840
Springfield Fire & M. Ins. Co.	6,000	6,000
A. Iselin & Co., New York	5,873	6,273
Estate of Cornelius Vanderbilt	5,420	5,420
William Skinner, Holyoke	5,402	5,402
C. W. Harkness, New York	5,375	5,400
Ætna Insurance Co.	4,813	4,813
W. V. Astor, New York	4,729	4,729
L. V. Harkness, New York	4,700	4,700
R. Olney et al., trustee, Boston	4,563	4,563
J. H. Wesson, Springfield	4,500	4,500
Hartford Fire Ins. Co.	4,000	4,000
G. S. Bowdoin, New York	3,500	3,500
Yale University	3,155	3,155
New England Mutual Life Ins. Co.	3,133	3,133
Phœnix Insurance Co.	3,050	3,750
A. C. James, New York	3,000	1,000
Home Insurance Co.	3,000	3,000
Union M. Life Ins. Co., Portland, Me.	2,875	2,879
Conn. Mutual Life Ins. Co.	2,328	2,328
William Rockefeller, New York	2,150	2,150
F. J. Thornley, New York	1,802	1,782
Travelers Insurance Co., Hartford	1,500	1,500
Society for Savings, Hartford	1,109	1,109
A. G. Vanderbilt, New York	1,000	1,000
J. P. Morgan, New York	....	2,188
Ætna Fire Insurance Co.	....	1,817

At the meeting of New Haven stockholders where this list was submitted, discussion took place of methods that had been proposed for refunding the floating debt of the company, including an issue of preferred stock and one of bonds. Sentiment, in so far as it could be judged from the discussion, was believed to be opposed to an issue of preferred stock. Before such an issue can be put out, however, it will be necessary to hold another stockholders' meeting. Moreover, legislation permitting such an issue, while already completed in Connecticut, remains incomplete in one or two other States, but its full completion is looked for soon. The management will have probably a year longer in which to work out its problems of funding

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the floating debt. A writer in *The Wall Street Journal* says:

"The directors have discust methods of funding the floating debt only in a general way, but discussion tends to show that a preferred-stock issue which would remove the present bulky short-time obligations and perhaps give the road additional funds which are needed for betterments would not at all necessarily exert a depressing influence on the present stock.

"Or, with satisfactory bond-market conditions, it might well be possible during the next twelve months for the New Haven, if allowed by law, to sell a refunding mortgage bond at a cost of perhaps 4¾ per cent. instead of the present 7 per cent. cost of the floating debt.

"The New Haven situation is distinctly better than it was a year ago when financing was being arranged. A surplus of between $1,500,000 and $2,000,000 is indicated for the current year, $3,000,000 of obligations have been paid off out of results of the road's operations, and, perhaps most important, a plan of ending the road's costly floating debt is at last in sight. It should be added, however, that dividends are still well in the future."

FINANCES OF THE GRAND CENTRAL TERMINAL

In the concluding article of a series on the New York Central Railroad, printed recently in *The Wall Street Journal*, it was shown that the capital outlays of the road in the past ten years, exclusive of the Grand Central Terminal improvement, had been in excess of $300,000,000. The expenditures for the terminal for strictly railroad purposes since the beginning of the improvements has been $67,000,000, that sum including the cost of new land and construction, but not including the ground-value of the old terminal. Altogether, as it now stands, the terminal represents an investment for railroad purposes of $72,800,000, of which the land represents $22,000,000, construction $31,000,000, and the electrification of the whole electric zone of the road $19,800,000. The cost of electrification is included in the cost of the terminal, because it was only by electrification that the type of terminal adopted was made possible. An abandonment of steam-power within the city limits had been imposed by the city as an absolute condition of approval of the terminal plans. So also was the restoration of open cross-streets above Forty-fourth Street made a condition by the city. Further points in the article pertaining to this famous terminal are these:

"Nothing of the investment in buildings erected over the track area for other than railroad purposes is included in these figures. New York Central's investment in commercial buildings erected or being erected on portions of the terminal area is, in round numbers, $4,800,000, and that of the New Haven approximately the same. The New Haven is a partner in the commercial development of the terminal area, but as to the railroad facilities it is merely a tenant, paying rent determined by contract and based upon use.

"To a certain extent, lessees of these building-sites have assisted in financing construction, an additional expenditure not much exceeding $1,000,000. Such participation will play a larger part in future contracts, under which lessees will be required to contribute something like 40 per cent. of the cost of the improvement.

"Here, then, we have a total of $83,400,000, which represents the entire cost of the terminal improvement and its by-products up to the beginning of the present

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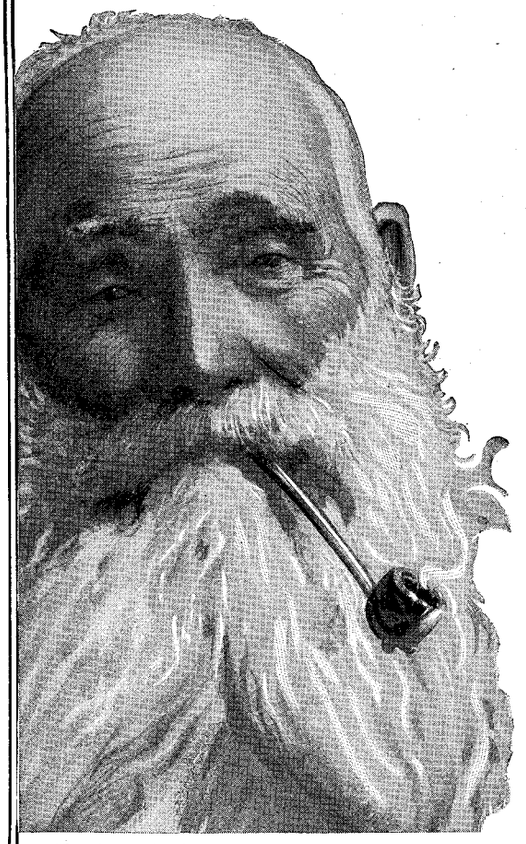

Here is another just-elected member of the Prince Albert "old-time jimmy-pipers club." This is John O'Reilly, of East Providence, R. I., who has just passed the century mark. Mr. O'Reilly is one of those grand old men who has come to this ripe age with the joys of his friendly jimmy pipe fresh in his mind each morning. He has always been a liberal smoker.

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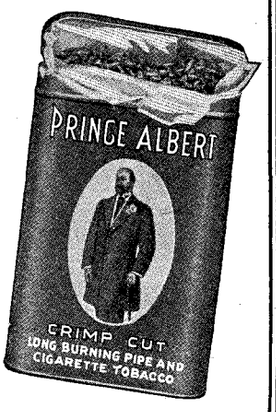
Hammer this home for what ails your smoke-appetite, because you've no time to lose getting introduced to this real and true man-tobacco that's ace-high and a yard wide.



Wherever you happen to run short of P. A. just drop in the handiest shop that sells tobacco and buy the toppy red bag, 5c; tidy red tin, 10c; handsome pound and half-pound tin humidors; and that classy crystal-glass pound humidor with the sponge-moistener top.

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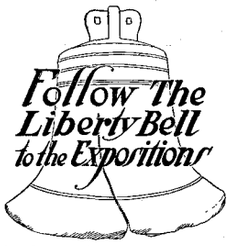

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calendar year. Some work on strictly railroad facilities remains to be done and paid for, which presumably will bring the total cost of the railroad terminal plant up to a figure around $75,000,000. It will correspondingly increase the total investment, but that will also increase through the further construction of commercial buildings.

"It is necessary to preserve the sharp distinction between expenditures in this terminal area for railroad facilities and for commercial or real-estate development. The latter not only do not increase the financial burden on the railroad, but will eventually lift from it the larger part, if not all, the ground-rent for what is probably the most expensive large terminal site in the world. Leases of these buildings or of space for the erection of buildings are made to provide that tenants not only pay interest on the value of the land, but in the course of years amortize the cost of the buildings themselves. Rent of the ground covered by the station and office buildings, it is true, will for the present fall upon the railroad, tho the 'head house' is so constructed that offices may be reared above it to a height of 22 stories, while the six-story office buildings can be similarly built upward, when the demand for floor space in this vicinity justifies such a step.

"Area of the terminal at present developed or in course of development for commercial purposes is 271,017 square feet, or 6.2 acres. There remains available for such development 617,140 square feet, or 14.2 acres. How much more than the $10,000,000 already so used it will take to realize the dream of a splendid new commercial and social center for New York City as the protagonists of the Grand Central scheme see it can be little more than guessed at. It will depend largely on the nature of the buildings to be erected and the extent to which parties of the second part finance their own construction. It can perhaps be said that the complete commercial development of the terminal area may in time consist of $50,000,000 to $60,000,000 worth of buildings. In that case the finished and utilized railroad terminal and the buildings above it would represent an aggregate investment of upward of $125,000,000."

A Parting Shot.—*The Daily Express* publishes a photograph of a British soldier showing how his hair was parted by a German bullet. The shot, it is thought, must have been fired by a German barber.—*Punch.*

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A Keen Critic.—SMALL BOY—"Let's go through the campus; there's squirrels and —lots of funny things in there."—*Yale Record.*

Harsh Cure.—HUB (at breakfast)—"I've got a bad head this morning."

WIFE—"I'm sorry, dear. I do hope you'll be able to shake it off."—*Boston Transcript.*

Not in Her Experience.—BUSINESS MAN (explaining)—"When they say 'money is easy,' they mean simply that the supply is greater than the demand."

HIS WIFE—"Goodness! I shouldn't think such a thing possible."—*Philadelphia Press.*

He Comes.—"Where do we find the most miserable of men?" exclaimed the exhorter fervently.

"You don't have to find him," responded the man in the fourth row, center, "he hunts you up and tells you all about it."—*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

Miscalculation.—"It were an accident, your wusship."

"An accident, you bullying cur? Do you dare to stand there and tell me that you can strike your wife with such force as to break a chair over her by accident?"

"Yus. I never meant to break the chair."—*Tit-Bits.*

Latest Discovery.—One day Luther Burbank was walking in his garden when he was accosted by an officious acquaintance who said:

"Well, what are you working on now?"

"Trying to cross an eggplant and milkweed," said Mr. Burbank.

"And what under heaven do you expect to get from that?"

Mr. Burbank calmly resumed his walk.

"Custard pie," he said.—*Ladies' Home Journal.*

Found.—Mrs. X. had lost her cook and had telephoned in vain for another. Dinner guests were expected and she was desperate. Finally, putting on her things, she went out, and she hadn't gone far when she met a neat-looking colored woman. She explained her dilemma and the colored woman listened in silence, then she said: "Where do yo' live, missus?"

Seeing a ray of hope joyfully, Mrs. X. gave her address, to be met with this reply:

"Well, yo' jess go home an' look in yo' glass an' yo'll see yo' cook."—*Boston Transcript.*

Pretty Bad.—COMMANDER—"What's his character apart from this leave-breaking?"

PETTY OFFICER—"Well, sir, this man 'e goes ashore when 'e likes; 'e comes off when 'e likes; 'e uses 'orrible language when 'e's spoken to; in fact, from 'is general be'avior, 'e might be a orficer!"—*Punch.*

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Worried.—SISTER SUSAN—"Oh, dear, I've run all out of mauve! *Do* you think the soldier would mind if I finished his sock in cerise?"—*Puck.*

Well Named.—DUM NUT—"Look at 'em all in that mud! How will they ever get clean?"

WISEACRE—"Huh! What do you suppose the scrub team is for?"—*Tiger Cub.*

Her Sorrow.—"Does your wife show any interest in the war?"

"Yes, indeed. She talks about it."

"What does she say?"

"Why, she says that she wishes I could go."—*Tit-Bits.*

His Greatest Feat.—A correspondent of the New York *Sun* quotes a remarkable tribute of a negro preacher to a white preacher who had consented to occupy the black brother's pulpit one Sunday. He said: "Dis noted divine is one of de greatest men of de age. He knows de unknowable, he kin do the undoable, an' he kin onscrew de onscrutable!"—*Christian Intelligencer.*

Wistful.—The archbishop had preached a fine sermon on married life and its beauties. Two old Irishwomen were heard coming out of church commenting on the address.

"'Tis a fine sermon his Riverence would be after giving us," said one to the other.

"It is, indade," was the quick reply, "and I wish I knew as little about the matter as he does."—*Life.*

Accuracy Demanded.—In one of the industrial towns in South Wales a workman met with a serious accident. The doctor was sent for, and came and examined him, had him bandaged and carried home on a stretcher, seemingly unconscious.

After he was put to bed the doctor told his wife to give him sixpennyworth of brandy when he came to himself. After the doctor had left the wife told the daughter to run and fetch threepennyworth of brandy for her father.

The old chap opened his eyes and said, in a loud voice: "Sixpenn'orth, the doctor said."—*Tit-Bits.*

German Humor.—A big cotton man just returned from a trip to Germany was a guest of some friends yesterday in the Stock Exchange luncheon club. He told a story heard by him in Germany to illustrate the fact that the German people have not altogether lost their sense of humor. The story anticipates peace negotiations in Washington, D. C., forced by the Teutonic allies on their foes. The British and German plenipotentiaries are discussing terms.

"The first condition my country exacts," says the German, "is that England give up all her colonies."

"But surely you don't want any more than that," is the reply.

"Oh, yes," continues the German, "we demand an indemnity of 5,000,000,000 pounds sterling."

"That is hard," comments the Englishman, agreeing after some demur; "but there can't be anything else."

"Thirdly," says the German plenipotentiary, "you must take over our whole diplomatic service, bag and baggage."

"Never," the Englishman is supposed to answer. "Let the war go on."—*New York Sun.*

All Over.—SHE—"Father says if Teddy was President this war would now be over."

HE—"It would. Over here."—*Life.*

The Difference.—"Pa, doesn't precipitation mean the same as settling?"

"It does in chemistry, my son; but in business you'll find that many persons in settling don't show any precipitation at all."—*Boston Transcript.*

Unexpected.—BILL—"Did you ever try to stand on an egg?"

JILL—"Oh, yes."

"And what did you learn?"

"That the inside of the egg was stronger than the outside."—*Yonkers Statesman.*

His Excuse.—They are telling the story of an artist of some reputation who was reproached by a volunteer for not enlisting. He gazed a while at the younger man with impenetrable calm; then, slowly and with grave dignity, he said:

"I am that civilization you are fighting for."—*The New Age.*

Gently Broken.—A young man—an only son—married against the wishes of his parents. A short time afterward, in telling a friend how to break the news to them, he said:

"Start off by telling them that I am dead, and then gently work up to the climax."—*Answers.*

CURRENT EVENTS

EUROPEAN WAR

IN THE EAST

May 13.—Bucharest reports the Russians again in occupation of Czernowitz, Bukowina, forging their way in from the Dniester.

May 14.—In consequence of the Russian retreat from Galicia, it is reported, the Austro-Hungarian Army is before Peremysl.

May 16.—British correspondents in the Dardanelles report the end of the "first stage" of the struggle for the heights of Atchi-Baba, the first of the great barriers to the Allied land forces. The Turks, through German mass tactics, have lost heavily.

May 18.—Further reports of the British correspondents at the Dardanelles detail extreme difficulty on the Allies' part in making any impression on the "stonewall defense" of the Turks.

Athens reports that the Allies have silenced the Turkish fortifications of Killid-Bahr, on the European side of the strait.

May 19.—The Austro-German forces in Galicia force the passage of the San River, Berlin and Vienna announce, and are pressing on toward the railway lines that supply Jaroslaw.

IN THE WEST

May 12.—After terrific fighting the French gain the village of Carency, near Arras. Three companies of Germans are reported wiped out, among other heavy casualties.

May 14.—The French drive between Arras and La Bassée, tho hampered by rains, continues, centering toward Lens, an important railroad junction.

May 16—The Allies, according to report, shatter two miles of the German lines

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north of Arras. The forward movement of the 14th, 15th, and 16th is said to be the greatest gain made in the West since the Battle of the Marne.

May 17.—Rain blankets operations about Arras, but near Ypres spirited engagements take place. The French drive the Germans across the Yser Canal at Hetras, and capture first-line trenches on the opposite bank.

GENERAL WAR NEWS

May 13.—Premier Salandra offers his resignation and those of his entire cabinet to the King of Italy, because of lack of support in its international policy.

May 15.—Four American correspondents, and one from Holland and Switzerland respectively, inspect, in the French hospitals, on invitation, the Allied sufferers from asphyxiating gases. They confirm the report that the gases poison the men and cause those who survive intense suffering.

May 16.—It is announced in the British House of Commons that 460,628 tons of British shipping, other than warships, has been sunk or captured by the Germans since the beginning of the war, and that the number of persons of all nationalities killed in connection with these sinkings is approximately 1,556. German merchant tonnage sunk or captured by the Britons is estimated at 314,465. So far as known not one German or neutral subject has been killed in connection therewith.

May 17.—The British Financial Secretary announces a war cost to England equal to $150 a second at the present status of the war.

May 19.—Italy, on the verge of war, takes under military control its entire railway system. The German and Austrian Ambassadors make every preparation for a speedy leave-taking when the last hope of peace is formally extinguished. Italy's Green Book is prepared for distribution.

GENERAL FOREIGN

May 15.—Uprisings are reported in Lisbon, Portugal, with the city in the rebels' hands.

May 17.—João Chagas, only a few hours after accepting the post of Premier, in Portugal, is wounded by Senator Freitas, while on his way by train to Oporto.

At Van, Asiatic Turkey, 6,000 Armenians are massacred by Turks and Kurds, say the dispatches.

DOMESTIC

May 14.—The President leaves Washington on the *Mayflower*, to attend the Naval review in the Hudson River.

May 15.—It is reported that the Midvale Steel Works of Philadelphia receives an order for 18,000 14-inch shells for the United States Government.

May 19.—The President, in his yacht *Mayflower*, reviews the Atlantic fleet off New York City.

New mortars capable of hurling a half-ton projectile 8½ miles are tried out at Fort Andrew, near Boston.

The Bethlehem Steel Company receives an order for 8,000 cannon from the British War Office, and a check for $16,150,000 from Lord Kitchener.

Humane Warfare.—UNCLE (to nephew playing a war-game with a chum)—"If you take the fortress within a quarter of an hour, I'll give you a quarter."

YOUNGSTER (a minute later)—"Uncle, the fortress is taken; now let me have the quarter."

UNCLE—"How did you manage it so quickly?"

YOUNGSTER—"I offered the besieged ten cents, and they capitulated."—*Christian Register.*

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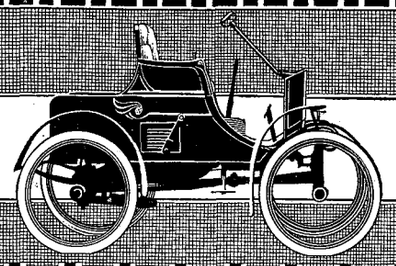

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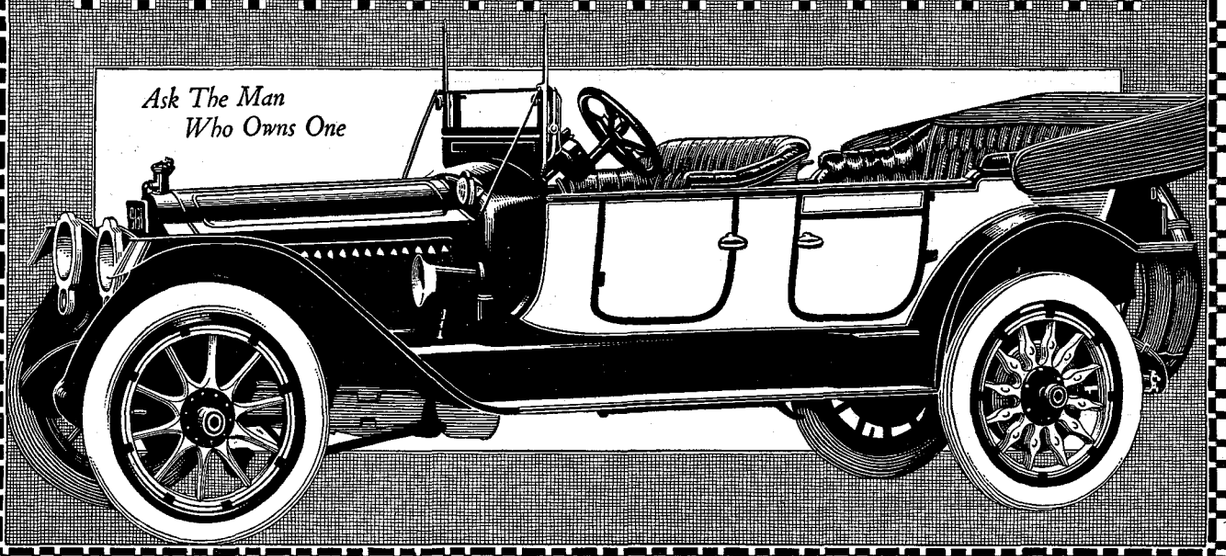

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